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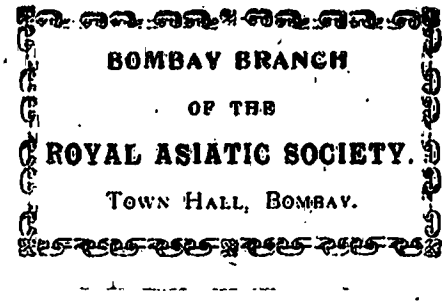

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Report

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on the

Administration

of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

1932-33

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Report on the administration

OF THE

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

IN

1932-33

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

PART I of the report, the General Summary, describes in narrative form the events of the calendar year 1933. Part II gives a detailed account of the working of each department of Government, based upon departmental reports which cover the financial year 1932-33, the land revenue year 1931-32, the agricultural year 1932-33, or the calendar year 1932, according to the nature of the subjects which they review.

PART I—GENERAL SUMMARY.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. THE prices of food-grains, which had slightly risen towards the end of 1932, fell again in 1933, and the hopes of a return to better times were once more deferred. Nor was there the compensation of a good harvest. Frost and hail and a shortage of winter rain caused extensive damage to the *rabi*, and the vagaries of a monsoon, which was excessive in some districts and inadequate in others, injured what had promised to be a good *kharif* crop.

Government were thus compelled not only to continue the remissions of rent and revenue on account of the fall in prices but also to sanction further remissions on account of the poor harvests.

The general depression in trade continued, and the sugar industry was the only bright spot in a world of otherwise unrelieved gloom.

In such conditions no general advance was possible and the most that could be hoped for in the administrative field was, by reorganization and rigid economy, to consolidate and hold the ground already won. Although it may be claimed that this modest aim was achieved it is feared that unless happier conditions bring relief in the near future even this position will have eventually be abandoned.

However, the year was not without its compensations. The civil disobedience movement was speedily reduced to impotence, and the police were able to pay more attention to their normal duties, with the result that there was a gratifying decrease in most forms of crime. Other encouraging features were a general improvement in public health and the development amid universal approval of the Hydro-electric scheme.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

General.

2. Any account of the political events of the year must, for practical purposes, be little more than an account of the activities of the Congress party, for it alone, among the shifting and overlapping interests of Indian politics, possessed for a short time a single policy and programme and an organization with some effective hold over large numbers of its followers. Outside the Congress and its offshoots there was less than the usual political enthusiasm, for most classes and communities were too absorbed in their own domestic difficulties to do more than record their reactions to the proposals for reform.

The political year fell naturally into four periods. Up to May 8, when Mr. Gandhi began his fast, the full programme of civil disobedience was in force. This was followed by a period of suspension until the end of July, and thereafter by the temporary withdrawal of mass civil disobedience and the disbandment of local Congress organizations. After the release of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru from jail on September 1, the last few months of the year were devoted to stocktaking and discussion among Congress leaders, and witnessed the division Civil disobedience of the Congress party into several clearly-defined groups.

First phase.

3. The year 1932 had ended with an appeal from the United Provinces Congress Committee for intensified civil disobedience. As a consequence there was renewed activity

among local Congress workers during the first few months of the new year, and processions and meetings were numerous though often ill-attended. There was an effort to celebrate "Independence Day" on January 26, but the police found little difficulty in dealing with demonstrations and made only 200 arrests over the whole province. Allahabad district received some attention from the Congress workers of the city who tried, without much success, to revive no-rent agitation.

The climax of this phase was the attempt of the Provincial Congress to take part in the banned session of the All-India Congress at Calcutta at the end of March. There were difficulties in the way of arresting delegates on their way to Calcutta (though Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was so arrested), with the result that 440 Congress-workers from these provinces were among the 930 who were duly arrested by the Calcutta police. The resolution which it was proposed to pass at the Calcutta session reaffirmed complete independence as the goal and civil disobedience as a legitimate means of approach to it.

This effort exhausted the Provincial Congress organization to such an extent that only sixteen districts celebrated "National Week" in April.

Second phase.

4. There was an immediate response to Mr. Gandhi's announcement that civil disobedience would be suspended from May 8, when he began his 21 days' fast in aid of the depressed classes.

Congress workers turned with relief to the less arduous task of social reform, and during May convened many meetings in furtherance of the campaign for the removal of untouchability. They were opposed by orthodox Hindus in the pilgrim centres and the strongholds of vested religious interests, and, although these opposition meetings were fewer in number, it is questionable whether they did not represent more accurately the real feelings of large numbers of caste Hindus. Indeed this ready acceptance of an idea which struck at the roots of an immemorial institution appeared to Muslims at least to have sprung from a realization of its political value rather than from any deep inward conviction. It was remarkable also that enthusiasm for the cause of the depressed classes showed some signs of waning directly Mr. Gandhi was out of danger.

Third phase.

5. During July Congress leaders came to the conclusion that it would be difficult to revive mass civil disobedience, and after conditional overtures for peace were rejected by Government, they announced that mass civil disobedience was temporarily withdrawn in favour of a programme of individual disobedience, and that all local Congress organizations were to be disbanded. Soon afterwards Mr. Gandhi dissolved his Ashram and was arrested at Ahmedabad after starting on a mission similar to his salt-making march on Dandi. A few days after his arrest he was sentenced to imprisonment for one year for disobeying an order under the Bombay Special Powers Act, but within three weeks was released unconditionally.

Fourth phase.

6. Individual civil disobedience met with no more success than mass civil disobedience. After the release of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru on September 1, his influence began to be felt in the concentration of attention on rural areas, and in attempts to band peasants into unions. In the east of the province, where there were complaints that sugarcane growers had been exploited by sugar-factories, Congress workers assisted in the formation of "Ikh Sanghs" no doubt largely with a view to obtaining an influence over cultivators and creating organizations which might be of value for other purposes in the future. In the middle of September Mr. Gandhi announced that he would not offer active civil resistance until August 1934, when his sentence would ordinarily expire, but would devote the period to the uplift of the depressed classes. Congress workers must have received little enlightenment from the publication shortly afterwards of correspondence between Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru which paraded their agreement on points of small importance but failed to conceal their fundamental differences of temperament and outlook.

By this time the adherents of the regular civil disobedience programme were few in number. Other sympathisers with the Congress party were divided into three main groups. One section turned to social reform, with the uplift of the untouchables as the main item of their programme. A more cautious section tried to revive the Swarajya party with a view to

capturing the legislatures at the next elections, and finally the group of intransigeants, led by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, demanded economic reform of a communistic and far-reaching type. Dissensions between Congress workers became frequent. At a meeting in Cawnpore at the end of November rural workers accused urban workers of embezzling Congress funds and shirking their due share of overt acts of civil disobedience.

By the end of the year it was clear that civil disobedience was, for the time being at least, a spent force and had ceased to possess any practical value as a political weapon.

Other parties.

7. The activities of political and semi-political organizations other than the Congress were for the most part confined to the expression of their views on the proposed constitutional reform and the communal award.

The Liberal party, while disapproving of the Congress programme, was dissatisfied with the White Paper and continuously demanded the release of political prisoners so that the Congress party might participate in the discussions on the reforms.

The Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League were sharply divided over the Communal Award. The Mahasabha not only condemned it as calculated to establish a union between the British Government and the Muslims which would relegate the Hindus to a position of secondary importance but went so far as to resolve to appeal against the Award to the League of Nations. The Muslim League on the other hand accepted the Award and the White Paper as a substantial step forward but insisted on the necessity for the adequate protection of minority communities in the matter of legislature affecting religious rights, representation in the Services, and the like.

The views expressed by the these bodies are more fully reported in the section of this report which describes political thought and the press during the year.

Political Thought and the Press.

Reforms.

8. In a year which saw the publication of the White Paper, constitutional reform was naturally the most widely discussed topic, both in the press and on the political platform. The White Paper itself evoked a volume of criticism ranging from

vehement condemnation to qualified support. Adverse criticism, which predominated, was almost unanimously directed against the emergency powers and the safeguards, which a number of papers maintained would make the Governor-General and the Governors virtual dictators. Extremist papers expressed the view that no reforms, however substantial, under the present system of Government could meet the needs and aspirations of the country, which demanded nothing short of complete independence. The Labour press complained that the White Paper contained no proposals for the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural and working classes and affirmed that what little power would be granted to the people would in practice be wielded by capitalists. The Liberal papers bitterly criticized the proposals on the grounds that they did not contemplate any substantial transfer of power to popular representatives and that such of them as related to the future of the All-India Services were inconsistent with responsible Government. While the majority of Muslim papers joined with the liberal press in minimising the extent of the powers which the proposals would transfer to popular control, their main grievance was that under the proposed constitution the Central Government and the legislatures would be dominated by Hindus. The *Star* complained that in the United Provinces and in the Central Government Muslims would constitute a negligible factor. The pro-Government section of the press pleaded for the acceptance of the White Paper proposals, since they foreshadowed a substantial and far-reaching improvement on the present constitution, and supported the proposed safeguards which were necessary in the existing condition of the country.

The fear that the Joint Parliamentary Committee would recommend a retraction of most of the White Paper proposals induced many papers to attack its proceedings and to condemn as reactionary and exasperating the memoranda submitted to it on behalf of the Indian Civil Service and the Indian Police.

The Congress.

9. On the future programme of the Congress, opinion was divided. One section favoured the capture of the legislatures, while another showed sympathy with the views of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who, in a series of articles entitled "Whither

India?" stated that India's immediate goal was the abolition of all special class privileges and vested interests, and the severance of the British connexion. Labour organs and some extremist papers, in supporting the Pandit's views, remarked that since India was a land of peasants and workers, the Congress, if it claimed to represent the people, should clearly define Swaraj as self-government in a socialistic form. Liberal and Muslim papers on the other hand denounced the Pandit's ideals as impracticable and detrimental to the best interests of the country, but warned Government and the zamindars that such communistic propaganda might command a ready hearing amongst agriculturists.

Extremist papers claimed that the Congress "session" held in April at Calcutta in defiance of Government had been a triumph for Congress and a sign of its vitality. Grossly exaggerated charges of assaults by the Calcutta police on the Congress delegates to this session were published in a number of papers, and the *communiqué* issued by Government in refutation of these charges was widely criticized, particularly in so far as it traversed the statements made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

Civil disobedience.

10. By July, when the Congress leaders met at Poona to determine their future programme, public opinion, as indicated by the press, had steadily grown in favour of the abandonment of the civil disobedience movement and the adoption of a constructive policy. The rejection of Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview with the Viceroy was generally regretted by the Liberal press but was approved by Muslim papers on the ground that it was not proper for Government to treat with a body which was by no means representative of the country as a whole. The decision to substitute individual civil disobedience for mass civil disobedience was regarded by the Muslim press in general and by a section of the Liberal press as an admission of defeat. Extremist papers, however, professed to find in the refusal of Mr. Gandhi's request for an interview a ground for blaming Government for the continuance of civil disobedience, albeit in a new form.

Political and Communistic propaganda.

11. In the face of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act, extremist papers gave up the direct expression of their political doctrines in favour of more indirect and less dangerous forms,

which took the shape of poems invoking divine aid in the liberation of India or of articles censuring the immorality of western civilization. There was a considerable increase in propaganda directed against the established order, and in particular against the Indian States and the *taluqdari* and *zamindari* systems. The *Chand*, the most widely circulated Hindi magazine, published an article urging that Indian Chiefs should be pensioned off and their States annexed to form a single State. Some papers sought to represent Russia as a modern Utopia for peasants and labourers, and the *Mazdoor* claimed that Russia afforded a proof of the administrative capacity of the peasants and their superiority over capitalists in the art of government. The same paper advocated the immediate establishment of a labour party in India in order to capture the legislatures and establish a government controlled by peasants and "workers".

The landed interests expressed considerable alarm at communistic propaganda, and besought Government to furnish them with safeguards in the new constitution, in view of the inroads which, it was alleged, had already been made upon the rights of the land-owning classes.

Removal of untouchability.

12. Hindu papers watched the course of Mr. Gandhi's fasts with great anxiety, and appealed to the people to redouble their efforts for the abolition of untouchability. While the Liberal papers deplored Mr. Gandhi's action in fasting as a protest against Government's refusal to allow him special facilities in jail for conducting his campaign against untouchability, they nevertheless joined with the extremist Hindu press in criticising Government's decision. Muslim papers, however, expressed strong disapproval of the fast, and remarked that while Mr. Gandhi was prepared to stake his life for the sake of the untouchables he showed no solicitude for Hindu-Muslim unity. Some papers also observed that, if Mr. Gandhi were to be given facilities to preach his propaganda in jail, there was no reason why Muslim and Christian prisoners should not be afforded similar facilities for conveying the messages of Islam and Christianity to the untouchables.

Mr. Gandhi's fasts greatly stimulated the movement for the removal of untouchability, but Muslim papers, who viewed it

with growing suspicion as an attempt to strengthen the position of the Hindu community, appealed to the *Ulama* to use the opportunity to bring the depressed classes into the Islamic fold. The few orthodox Hindu papers strongly opposed the movement, seeing in it a political move which was creating unrest and animosity between Sanatanists and reformers. On this ground the *Surya*, one of the most influential of these papers, urged the Government to ban Mr. Gandhi's tour in connexion with the removal of untouchability. While the majority of newspapers commended the interest taken by the United Provinces Government in the uplift of the depressed classes as demonstrated by the organization of a conference at Bareilly, the *Leader* and a few other papers saw in the conference a move to divide the Hindu community.

Agricultural affairs.

13. A number of letters and articles appeared in the vernacular press, calling upon Government to take adequate measures for the relief of the distress to which the economic depression and natural calamities had brought the agriculturists. Complaints of severities in the realization of rents also appeared. The Bills for the relief of agricultural indebtedness were generally welcomed, particularly by the Muslim press, subject to the general criticism that they did not go far enough. A number of papers contended that the mere reduction of interest would not suffice to relieve the indebtedness of tenants, and pleaded for the establishment of agricultural banks. Muslim papers pressed for a lowering of the maximum rate of interest, some of them urging that private money-lenders should not be allowed to charge higher rates than banks.

Political prisoners.

14. While Government's refusal to release political prisoners unless civil disobedience were completely withdrawn was held by a section of the Muslim press to be fully justified, there was a persistent demand, particularly by the Hindu press, for their release. These papers generally urged that Congressmen, who were in jail, should have an opportunity of considering the White Paper, and that it was unreasonable to expect them to undertake to abandon civil disobedience. Some papers added that no constitution would be workable without the co-operation of Congressmen. Congress organs on the other

hand deprecated, as humiliating to the country, the requests made in the Legislative Assembly and elsewhere for the release of political prisoners. Many papers regularly published complaints of the ill-treatment of political prisoners in several jails in this province, particularly at Fyzabad, and the death of two political prisoners in the Andamans jail was followed by a prolonged campaign against the transfer of political prisoners to those islands.

Muslim affairs.

15. Aerial bombing on the North-West Frontier evoked vehement protests, especially from the Muslim press. British policy and administration in Palestine were bitterly criticised by the same press, and some papers, usually moderate in tone and supporters of Government, affirmed that there could be no Anglo-Muslim *entente* in the face of the "Anglo-Jewish Crusade" against the Arabs.

A number of Muslim papers appealed to the Government of Bombay to respect the feelings of Indian Muslims by holding an inquiry into the circumstances of the *baton* charge made by the Bombay police on the Hajis boarding the SS. Akbar. Shia papers protested against the ban on the Zul-Jinah procession at Sialkot and Dogahan in the Jullundar district.

Muslim papers in general opposed the introduction in municipal schools of compulsory education for girls, and condemned the present system and syllabus of female education as demoralizing and undesirable for Muslim girls. They admitted, however, that if suitable courses of study, aiming at the preservation of Islamic culture and traditions, were prescribed, and if adequate provision were made for the safeguarding of Muslim customs, there would be no opposition to compulsory education in itself.

Hindu Mahasabha.

16. The presidential address delivered by Bhai Parmanand at the fifteenth session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Ajmer evoked much criticism. The Muslim press unanimously denounced it as highly provocative and calculated to lead to communal disturbances, and declared that communal bigotry had led the Mahasabha to sacrifice national interests to its desire to establish Hindu domination. The address was also

deplored by a number of Hindu papers as excessively communal in tone.

17. In its attitude towards the disturbances in Alwar, which received prominent attention, the press was, as usual in such cases, sharply divided on communal lines. Muslim papers as a whole vehemently protested against the measures taken by the Maharaja for the suppression of the Meos, and some of them published sensational reports of the casualties suffered at the hands of the military by the Muslim subjects of the State. The position of Muslims in Alwar was represented as intolerable both from the religious and the economic points of view. In contrast, the Hindu press strongly supported the action taken by the Maharaja and sought to represent him as the victim of mischievous propaganda which was exploiting economic distress for its own purposes. Indian States.

The action taken in Alwar by the Government of India evoked strong comments in the Hindu press. Some papers warned the Princes that their security lay, not in depending on the paramount power for help, but in winning the good-will of their subjects and in helping Indians generally towards the attainment of *Swaraj*. Muslim papers, with a few exceptions, commended the action of Government as necessary, if the grievances of the Muslim subjects were to be redressed and the financial stability of the State restored.

There was further communal recrimination in connexion with the affairs of the Bahawalpur State, while the employment of European officers in Indian States was generally deprecated.

The *Hind Rajasthan* of Jhansi carried on an incessant campaign against the Indian States, and published a "Special Central India Oppressed Subjects Number" containing vituperative attacks on a number of Ruling Chiefs.

18. After the debate on the Railway Budget in the Legislative Assembly the railway administration was generally criticized for failing to redress the grievances of third-class passengers and for proposing that motor-lorry traffic should be restricted; while Muslim papers complained in addition that the railways did not employ enough Muslims. Miscellaneous.

The sentences passed in the Meerut conspiracy case were criticized as unduly severe, particularly as the accused persons had not resorted to any kind of violence in furtherance of their communistic doctrines and had already spent nearly four years in jail. The expenditure incurred in the trial was also considered to be excessive. The appellate order of the High Court, acquitting nine of the twenty-seven accused persons and substantially reducing the sentences of the remainder, was welcomed as tending to restore the faith of Indians in British justice.

The Reserve Bank Bill received a good deal of attention, the general comment being that it would give British interests a dominant voice in matters relating to the credit and currency of India. It was urged that the majority of directors should be Indians, that both Indian and British political influence should be eliminated, and that the major portion of the paid-up capital should be reserved for Indians.

Newspapers of all shades of opinion condemned the terrorist outrages in Bengal but considered that the measures adopted by the Bengal Government for the suppression of terrorism would merely aggravate the evil, which could only be eradicated by the removal of the root causes of political and economic unrest.

Other features during the year were general opposition to the partial restoration of the emergency deductions from salaries; criticisms of Government for having failed to solve the problem of unemployment; and widespread suspicion of the tripartite textile conference which was felt to be likely to sacrifice Indian interests to Lancashire.

The Legislative Council

19. The United Provinces Legislative Council held 44 meetings during the year 1933. The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram continued to be the President and Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan to be the Deputy President. Thirty days were devoted to Government business and fourteen to private business.

Five Acts based on official Bills were passed by the Council and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor. The United Provinces Court Fees (Amendment) Act enhanced to

one hundred rupees the court-fee payable on petitions questioning the election of members of district or municipal boards.

The United Provinces Court of Wards (Amendment) Act prescribed the reconstitution of the Court of Wards as an almost wholly non-official body with a whole-time President and Secretary each appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Court of Wards.

The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act empowered municipalities to grant licences to private persons or companies for the supply of water and the management of water-works, while the United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act provided a more stringent procedure for dealing with resolutions expressing no-confidence in chairmen of municipalities and made it mandatory on chairmen to resign if a resolution of no-confidence were passed by more than one-half of the members. The Act was made necessary by a growing tendency on the part of chairmen to evade no-confidence motions by failing to convene meetings to discuss resolutions of this character and even to refuse to resign after the passing of such resolutions.

The United Provinces Town Areas (Amendment) Act consisted mostly of amplifications of sections of the old Act which had given rise to doubt; its most important provision was that the appointment of town *bakhshis* should be subject to the approval of the District Magistrate.

In addition to these five Acts the United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Act was passed by the Council but still awaits the assent of His Excellency the Governor.

Nine Government Bills were introduced in Council and referred to select committees. These were:—

(1) A Bill to amend section 14 of the United Provinces Town Areas Act, 1914 (Act II of 1914).

(2) The United Provinces Reduction of Interest Bill.

(3) The Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill.

(4) The United Provinces Opium Smoking Bill,

(5) The United Provinces Nurses, Midwives, Assistant Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Bill.

(6) The United Provinces Regulation of Sales Bill.

(7) The Wild Birds and Animals Protection (United Provinces Amendment) Bill.

(8) A Bill to amend the United Provinces District Boards Act so as to bar civil court interference in district board politics.

(9) A Bill to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act so as to bar civil court interference in municipal politics.

The reports of the select committees on the first three Bills were presented to the Council at its meeting in December, but the report on the United Provinces Reduction of Interest Bill was subsequently withdrawn, while a supplementary report was called for on the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill.

In addition to the above Bills a Bill to amend the Oudh Rent Act was also introduced and taken into consideration, but was rejected by the House at the third reading.

The Council passed four non-official Bills, of which the United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act provided, amongst other changes, for the removal of a chairman who refused to put a resolution of no-confidence, the United Provinces District Boards (Second Amendment) Act regularized the form of district board taxation in notified or town areas, the Agra University (Amendment) Act enlarged the definition of inspecting officers in the Department of Education, and the United Provinces Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act provided for the suppression of brothels and the disposal of minor girls found in them.

Five other private Bills were introduced during the year, and in addition to these a Bill to amend the United Provinces Municipalities Act with the object of making the position of the chairman more secure was thrown out by the casting vote of the Chair at the third reading.

Eleven demands for supplementary grants for the year 1932-33 and twenty such demands for the year 1933-34 were presented to the Council and voted without reduction. The Council also voted without reduction five demands for excess grants for the year 1930-31, and six similar demands for the year 1931-32.

The Budget for 1933-34 was presented and discussed in general. Of the 37 demands for grants, sixteen were passed without discussion because the whole of the time allotted had been taken up with remaining nineteen demands. The Council did not vote any substantive reduction, but eleven token reductions aggregating Rs.29 were voted to express dissatisfaction with Government for their unwillingness to reduce their demands on account of land revenue and canal rates, and for their "illiberal" attitude in pleading reduced revenues as an excuse for not spending more on education and other "nation-building" activities.

One official resolution was moved and adopted, to the effect that certain police buildings should be completed from loan funds in the year 1933-34, and that the programme of capital expenditure on hydro-electric projects, advances to local bodies and cultivators, pension commutations and State tube-well construction should continue.

Three days were allotted to a debate on the White Paper in which official members took no part. While the proposals were subjected to general and adverse criticism attacks were concentrated on the retention of control by the Secretary of State, the special powers of the Governor-General and Governors of provinces, and the safeguarding of the future of the all-India Services.

The report of the Rent and Revenue Committee, together with a scheme for the adjustment of rent and revenue to meet major fluctuations in prices, was presented and discussed at length.

During the year there were 997 starred questions, 129 unstarred questions, and eleven short-notice questions. Nineteen non-official resolutions were adopted by the Council, five of

which dealt with the education of girls or backward classes, one with the reduction of canal rates, and one with the separation of judicial and executive functions. Amongst other resolutions were that a five-year plan of economic development be initiated, and that the Government of India should relieve the Local Government of a substantial part of the burden of the cost of railway police.

A notice of a motion of adjournment of the House to protest against certain methods which it was alleged had been adopted in the course of district board elections at Hamirpur was held to be out of order as the elections had already been held and there was a prospect that an election petition would be filed.

A new Standing Order was made to regulate the holding of election to Statutory Bodies of representatives of the Council.

There are six parties in the Council, the Nationalist, the Constitutional, the Independent, the People's Party, the Democratic, and the Centre, while some members are independent of any party.

Crime and Police Administration.

Crime in 1933.

20. Although there was a slight recrudescence of the civil disobedience movement in the first three months of 1933, the police in most districts were able to devote more attention and energy to their ordinary work than has been possible since 1930. As a result there was some improvement in communal relations and a marked decrease in the more important forms of crime.

A comparison of the figures for the first ten months of the year even those for the corresponding period in 1932 shows that the number of dacoities, which in 1932 had risen by 10·6 per cent., fell by over 33 per cent. to 651. There was also a decrease of 11·6 per cent. to 437 in the number of robberies. The number of murders reported fell by 5·4 per cent. to 821, while a further fall of 7·9 per cent. in reports of burglaries brought the total down to 23,813. In spite of this general decrease however it is noticed that in the districts where economic distress was most prevalent there was a rise in the number of burglary reports. The scientific classification and investigation of burglary cases has not made much headway.

The number of reports of cattle-theft showed a further decrease of 21·7 per cent. to 2,785. This may be due partly to the fall in the price of cattle and hides, but mainly it is feared, to the spread of the practice of recovering stolen cattle by private negotiation.

Police administration.

21. It is again reported that supervision has suffered from the reduction in the number of circle inspectors, and that the reduction, enforced by the need for economy, in the number of chaukidars has affected surveillance and also possibly the reporting of crime. The possibility of meeting these complaints by restoring some of the posts of circle inspector and chaukidar is under consideration. While the general decrease in all the principal forms of crime is largely due to the lull in political agitation, it may also in part be attributed to a strenuous effort on the part of all ranks of the police to retrieve some of the ground lost in the preceding year.

In Cawnpore the working of the Goondas' Act has reduced the criminal population of the city, and the reorganization of the city police has enabled the authorities to deal more effectively with such criminals as remain.

Communal relations improved, particularly in the east of the province.

The most serious problem now before Government is perhaps the provision of funds for building. Not only has it been impossible to continue the programme for the construction of police stations which have been required for many years, but it has also been difficult to allot sufficient funds for the maintenance and repair of existing buildings.

PRISONS.

22. The jail population, which was about 35,000 at the beginning of the year, had fallen by the end of the year to 32,000, a figure which may be regarded as normal.

A number of minor reforms were introduced during the year. An increase in the number of blankets has been sanctioned; two cotton suits have been provided for every male

convict, and a rice diet has been introduced for all prisoners who are accustomed to it. Lubricating oil, as a protection against dermatitis, is supplied to prisoners who are allotted the task of providing aloes; and married Hindu female prisoners are now permitted to put *sindur* marks on their foreheads.

AGRARIAN PROBLEM.

23. The method used for calculating rent and revenue remissions to meet the fall in prices during the past two years gave generally satisfactory results but, as might be expected of a temporary measure introduced to meet special circumstances, it is open to several objections. Rental remissions, for instance, were determined for each tenant, not on the relation between his recorded rent and the quality of his holding, but on the difference between the general incidence of rents paid in 1931 by the whole class of tenants to which he belonged, and the incidence of the rents paid by the same class of tenants in 1901. Again, while the remission of revenue in each district as a whole was not proportionate to the loss of assets, individual mahals were all governed by the percentage remission sanctioned for the district, so that a mahal in which rental remissions were large and one in which they were negligible both received the same percentage remission of revenue. Apart from these defects in the emergency measures adopted two years ago, it was felt that in the uncertainty of price movements it was undesirable to rely upon hastily improvised executive measures to meet a crisis of the nature which confronted the province in 1931. An officer was therefore placed on special duty to consider the possibility of devising a permanent scheme, free from the defects inherent in the measures adopted in 1931, for the automatic adjustment of rents to meet major fluctuations in prices. The formula devised by the Special Officer was examined by the Rent and Revenue Committee appointed by the Government for the purpose and was also discussed in the Legislative Council in December. The recommendations made by the Rent and Revenue Committee and the opinions expressed by the members of the Council are being considered by the Government. Meanwhile, the remissions of rent and revenue on account of the fall in prices, amounting to approximately

Rs.407 lakhs of rent and Rs.112·9 lakhs of revenue as sanctioned for the past two years, have been continued for the year 1341 *Fasli*.

To prevent sales of agricultural land at unduly low prices influenced by the present economic depression Government issued rules under section 70 of the Civil Procedure Code for the guidance of Collectors in the exercise of the discretion which they possess in executing civil court decrees by the sale of agricultural land. These rules provide that for the purposes of paragraph 10(*b*) of the Third Schedule to the Civil Procedure Code no price shall be deemed to be fair which is less than twenty times the net profit, and that the postponement of sale for a period up to December 31, 1934, shall, in view of the fall in the market value of the land, be deemed to be an adjournment for a reasonable period. At the session of the Legislative Council held in December, 1933, a Bill introduced by Government to regulate the sale of agricultural land was referred to a Select Committee for consideration.

Government also issued notifications under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code exempting one-third of the produce both of the *rabi* harvest of 1340 *Fasli* and of the *kharif* harvest of 1341 *Fasli* from sale in execution of a Civil Court decree.

As a result of the recommendations of the Agricultural Debt Enquiry Committee Government prepared the following four Bills :—

(1) The United Provinces Agriculturists' Relief Bill,

(2) The United Provinces Reduction of Interest Bill,

(3) The Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill, and

(4) The United Provinces Land Alienation Bill.

The first three of these Bills were introduced in the Council in July, 1933, and were referred to a Select Committee. The Select Committee considered the Reduction of Interest Bill unnecessary and provided for its subject-matter in the Agriculturists' Relief Bill and the Usurious Loans (Amendment) Bill. It also recommended that there should be a separate Bill for

non-agriculturists which should contain so many of the provisions of the Agriculturists' Relief Bill as were applicable to to non-agriculturists. The report of the Select Committee was presented to the Council in December last. The United Provinces Reduction of Interest Bill having been withdrawn in view of the Select Committee's recommendation, there remained for consideration only the Agriculturists' Relief Bill and the Usurious Loans (United Provinces Amendment) Bill. The former has been passed by the Council but with so many amendments that reconsideration became necessary. The Usurious Loans Bill and the Non-Agriculturists' Relief Bill will be taken up later. The Land Alienation Bill is being reconsidered by Government.

One of the most important events of the year was the passing of the new Court of Wards Act (Act V of 1933). The Act provides for the establishment of an almost wholly non-official Court of Wards in place of the Board of Revenue, and for the restriction to certain specified matters of the legal power hitherto possessed by the Local Government of intervention in all actions of the Court of Wards.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS.

24. Owing to the shortage of winter rains, and to hail and frost, the *rabi* crops of 1340 *Fasli* were damaged in many districts, and in as many as 34 districts it was found necessary to grant remissions of land revenue to the extent of Rs.19·95 lakhs over and above the remissions sanctioned on account of the fall in prices.

The rainfall during the months of June to October 1933 was very unevenly distributed, being far above the normal in most parts of the Meerut and Agra divisions and a few other districts, and below the average round Allahabad and Lucknow and in the districts of the Benares division. In the result, damage caused to the *kharif* crops of 1933 (1341 *Fasli*) by floods and excessive rains in a number of districts and by the shortage of rains in two or three districts necessitated further remissions and suspensions of land revenue for that harvest amounting to Rs.6·99 lakhs and Rs.4·66 lakhs, in addition to the remission on account of the fall in prices. The condition of the standing crops (*rabi* 1341) is good and prospects are favourable.

Prices.

At the end of 1932 it was hoped that the prices of food grains had begun an upward trend; that this recovery was only momentary is shown by the attached figures :—

Average prices of food grains in 1933.

(In seers per rupee)

	Wheat	Barley	Gram	Common rice
January 1933..	9·50	15·00	14·75	9·00
April 1933	13·00	19·00	17·50	8·75
June 1933	12·50	16·50	15·75	8·50
October 1933	14·31	20·30	17·14	10·70
December 1933	14·87	21·40	17·56	11·12

IRRIGATION.

Canals.

25. The early *kharif* season was abnormally cool and from the point of view of the irrigation department very uncertain. The weather was occasionally cloudy, with scattered showers up to the first fortnight of June, and the monsoon actually broke, rather earlier than usual, in the third week of June. Over the province as a whole the rainfall was good and well-distributed up to the end of the season, but excessive rain in some of the tracts commanded by the Upper Ganges, Lower Ganges, Agra and Eastern Jumna Canals did considerable damage to crops, especially cotton and sugarcane, and heavy remissions of revenue were necessary. On the Mirzapur and Bundelkhand Canals on the otherhand the rainfall was below normal and no tank or reservoir except the Barwasagar and Kalyanpura tanks in the Jhansi district, reached its full supply level during the season.

In spite of these somewhat abnormal conditions, which resulted in very great fluctuations in the demand for canal water, supplies were generally adequate, and in fact, good supplies during the early *kharif* contributed to an increase of 140,000 acres in the total irrigated area. The area irrigated by the newly-constructed Sarda Canal fell by nine per cent. to

316,445 acres. This decrease was due partly to timely rainfall and partly to a retraction in the area under sugarcane owing to the low market rates for *gur*.

Hydro-Electric scheme.

26. Among the more important developments of the Ganges Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme were the electrification of eight railway stations on the East Indian Railway and one on the North-Western Railway, and the construction of two new 37 K. V. lines, one new 11 K. V. line and 53 new rural lines. Considerable progress was also made in the work of extending the Bhola and Bahadrabad power stations.

Since April 1933, 1,300 horse-power of additional motor load has been connected, a synchronized peak load of over 5,120 kilowatts has been attained, eleven and a half million units have been sold, and 50 new State tube-wells have been constructed. The Ramganga and Kali Nadi pumping stations have continued to work satisfactorily.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

General.

27. The department in its reorganized form has made the best use of its depleted resources in carrying on the bare essentials of administration, but has not found it possible to embark on any new schemes of development or to undertake extensive research, except where aided by grants from bodies outside the province.

Experimental farms.

28. The testing and acclimatization of new forms of seed continued to be the principal function of the experimental farms, but they also supplied a quantity of seed to cultivators at cost price. Government sanctioned the grant of special *taqavi* loans amounting in all to one lakh rupees to enable cultivators to buy disease-free improved cane from the department. Experiments on sugarcane during the year have conclusively shown that the value of irrigation lies in the frequency of the waterings rather than in their volume.

Grants.

29. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research sanctioned several grants to the department to enable it to conduct investigations in sugarcane and small crushers and in paddy and hill fruits, and to make an enquiry into the cost of cultivation of crops in the principal sugarcane and cotton tracts,

The Indian Central Cotton Committee provided a grant for the survey of cotton in Bundelkhand and in the neighbourhood of Moradabad, and continued to finance the scheme for pink boll-worm research. Thus it was rendered possible for the department to carry on valuable research work at a time when provincial revenues could not be allotted for the purpose.

Agricultural Engineering.

30. The Agricultural Engineering section completed 342 projects, of which 327 were for tube-wells and the remainder for machinery. It also assisted in the development of State tube-wells at Moradabad, Bijnor and Bulandshahr.

A variety of agriculture machinery, collected from the department's farms throughout the province, has been renovated and assembled at Cawnpore where it is now available for hire to zamindars; while small crushers, centrifugals, and other machinery have been readily lent for demonstration purposes in the rural areas.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Administration.

31. The more important administrative changes of the year were the abolition of three posts of Deputy Superintendent and the creation of a new post of Superintendent of the Lucknow circle.

It has been found that the new rules governing the control of veterinary assistant surgeons in the service of district boards have led to undue interference by the boards in matters of posting and transfer.

The value of serum simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest was shown by its successful use in an outbreak of rinderpest in the Rae Bareli district. A new method of immunising cattle by the use of "goat virus" alone has been given an extensive trial during the year, and has been found to be both cheap and effective. Training in both methods has been given to the staff with a view to extending operations in the near future.

While further research work to determine the incidence of helminth parasites in poultry and *pariah* dogs resulted in the isolation of several new species of worms, no reliabe form of treatment was discovered.

Two cases of glanders were detected during the year and destroyed before they could spread infection.

FORESTS.

Financial. 32. The department realized a surplus of nearly two lakhs of rupees on the working of the year 1932-33, but in view of the fact that retrenchment has practically reached its limit, while revenue has failed to recover, a fall in the surplus for 1933-34 is inevitable.

Timber. 33. The reduced demand of the railway companies for sleepers affected the sales of timber, and the prices obtained were therefore generally moderate, except in Gorakhpur, where bidding was brisk. There was a distinct fall in the price of *khair* trees.

Resin. 34. Government agreed to the modification of the Kumaun resin supply agreement which had been made at a time when high prices prevailed. As a result the consuming company were able to raise their indent for resin to one hundred thousand maunds, and the prospects of the resin industry are distinctly more hopeful than they have been for some years, in spite of the fact that the yield of resin in Kumaun fell by nearly one-sixth owing to the continuous wet weather.

Protection. 35. There were frequent showers of rain throughout the season of 1933, and there was in consequence a remarkable fall from 241 to 39 in the number of forest fires and from 208 to nine square miles in the area burnt by them. The Kumaun circle was completely free from forest fires.

The popularity of the *panchayati* forest movement in Kumaun is shown by the fact that village forests have been formed in many places without official recognition or support.

Regeneration. 36. While experiments in the natural regeneration of *sal* are continuing, the expansion of the *taungya* system of artificial regeneration has enabled fellings to be made on a more extensive scale.

Miscellaneous. 37. The Kailganga River has been stocked with trout from the Talwari hatchery, and it is hoped shortly to start the stocking of the Pindar and Nandagiri Rivers.

The spread of rinderpest among cattle in the Western Circle is causing some anxiety.

Trade, Industry and Industrial Development.

General.

38. During the first half of 1933 the wholesale prices of all commodities were lower than in the preceding half year, while in May and June 1933 they were practically at the same level as in July 1932 and the year was for Indian industries in general and for textiles, hosiery, footwear and glass in particular, a year of continued and severe depression.

Although a World Economic Conference was held with a view to solving the problem of world trade depression, no decisions for concerted action were arrived at, except as regards silver, and economic nationalism continued to rule the day.

As a result of the ratification of the Ottawa agreements linseed-growers in the province were helped by a rise in the price of linseed and carpet manufacturers by an increase in the volume of export business with Great Britain.

Apart from these the sugar industry was the only industry which was comparatively free from distress. The price of *gur* rallied in April and May 1933 after an unaccountable fall earlier in the year, but since the beginning of the current season purchasers have shown some timidity in view of the uncertainty of the continuance of the surcharge and the possibility of the imposition of an excise duty. The general view of the all-India Sugar Conference, which met at Simla in August 1933, was that while progress in the United Provinces and Bihar at least was satisfactory, the benefit of the protective tariff was not being equitably distributed. It was also felt that any proposal to fix a minimum price for cane was premature.

Other industries, particularly textiles and glass, were much affected by the competition of Japanese goods, owing partly to the depreciation of the *yen*, but also, it must be admitted, to the superior organization of Japanese industry.

The existing protective duties were generally inadequate, and as the existence of the Indo-Japanese trade treaty made it impossible to enforce discriminatory legislation against Japan only, it was found necessary to resort to negotiations between Indian, Japanese and British interests. It is as yet uncertain whether the adjustment in import duties which resulted from

these negotiations will revive Indian industry to any appreciable extent.

The textile industry was on the whole unable to withstand foreign competition, although silk-weaving fared better than the handloom-weaving of cotton.

The only labour disturbance of any importance was a strike at the Elgin Mills, Cawnpore, which was followed by a lock-out.

The department helped to organize an oil-miller's trade association at Cawnpore, and also took part in Swadeshi Exhibitions, of which there was a remarkable number during the year.

Industrial development.

39. There was a keen demand for training in the Sugar Section of the Technological Institute.

Proposals are under consideration for the award during the current year of one long-term and one short-term scholarship for the study in Europe of the problems of the industrial utilization of molasses and the manufacture of disinfectants with a high germicidal value.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND POWER.

Administration.

40. The control of the Rajputana Public Works Department was transferred from the United Provinces Public Works Department to the Central Public Works Department with effect from January 16, 1933. As a result of this change one post of Deputy Chief Engineer was abolished, and one post of Executive Engineer, two posts of Assistant Engineers and four posts of overseers were transferred to the Central Public Works Department. Owing to reorganization all vacancies in the Provincial and Subordinate Services were left unfilled. Further reductions were made and some officers were transferred to the Irrigation Branch. The actual strength of the Indian Service of Engineers was reduced from 23 to 21.

Roads and bridges.

41. The major works taken in hand during the year included the building of barracks and married quarters for the reserve police at Cawnpore, the remodelling of the Nawabi bridge over the Khanaut River and the re-construction and extention to Bassana of the Kosi-Nandgaon Road in the Muttra district.

The Superintending Engineer of the Public Health Department, was placed in immediate charge of the Allahabad district on April 28, 1933, for a period of three years, with instructions to try the system of lump sum contracts for road repairs and maintenance. The control of the district however still vests in the Public Works Department.

The Joshimath-Niti Road in the Garhwal district was transferred to the control of the Public Works Department for maintenance on August 1, 1933.

Experiments with tar on road re-construction work after the method tried in the Punjab have been started in the Lucknow and Cawnpore provincial divisions.

Electricity.

42. There has been a further increase in the number of electric supply schemes. New licences were issued for the supply of electric energy in the towns of Sitapur, Bahraich, Fyzabad and Kasganj. Applications for the grant of licences for the towns of Ranikhet and Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh and for the tahsil areas of Itmadpur and Firozabad in the district of Agra, of Shikohabad in the district of Mainpuri, and of Etawah in the district of Etawah were made during the year. There are now 87 towns in the United Provinces which have an electric supply.

In spite of the general economic depression the electrical supply industry continues to make headway, and if the present rate of progress is maintained it is to be hoped that within a few years an electric supply will be available to the public in practically every town of the province.

The Co-operative Movement.

Administration.

42. As a measure of economy the posts of Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries were combined from December 1932.

Societies.

43. The Biswan Sugar Factory was registered under the Co-operative Societies Act in February 1933, but little more than half of the capital appealed for has been taken up, and the venture has been remarkable so far for the delays in the erection of the plant which have led to the loss of most of the current cane season and have seriously prejudiced its chances of success.

It is therefore unfortunate that it was with a view to supplying cane to this factory that the department organized about eighty societies and conducted negotiations between them and the factory management which ultimately led to the fixation of a price of five annas three pies per maund. This was an attempt to give practical effect to the view of the Sugar Conference at Simla that the formation of Co-operative Societies for the supply of cane to factories should be encouraged as a means for passing on to the cane-grower his share of the benefits of the protective tariff on sugar.

Of the seven open-pan factories which worked during the cane season of 1932-33 only three were formally registered as Co-operative Societies, but all alike worked at a loss, owing mainly to the unsatisfactory crushers supplied by a certain firm. Various attempts have been made to increase the extraction percentage of sugar by installing more efficient crushers and by improving the boiling and other processes, while the Mohanlalganj factory has decided to change from the Rohilkhand to the Hadi system. Unless there is a substantial improvement in the extraction percentage of sugar these ventures can hardly hope for success.

While, however, there are many pitfalls in the path of co-operative industrial production, there appears to be some fortune for the co-operative marketing of improved produce. The Bilgram Cotton Sale Society, which deals in an improved variety of long-staple cotton known as C. 402, worked at a profit in 1931 and 1932 and is expected to do so again in 1933. The members of the Society have in each year cleared more than three thousand rupees by co-operative marketing over and above the profit which they would have made if they had sold the cotton as individual producers.

Co-operative Ghee Societies have also worked successfully during the year.

The continued growth of the co-operative movement is reflected in the steady increase in the number of village welfare societies and in fact that their membership now exceeds 12,000.

EDUCATION.

Administration.

44. Government have placed an officer on special duty with effect from November 1933 to examine the existing facilities for vernacular education and for the training of teachers for rural schools, and to submit, after consultation with the inspectorate and with the Chairman of the Education Committees of Local Boards, specific proposals for improving the distribution of schools and the allotment of staff and for maintaining a supply of trained teachers adequate for the needs of each district.

Revised scales of pay for the various classes of appointment in the subordinate educational service in the Education Department have been sanctioned by Government to have effect from November 1, 1933.

Secondary education.

45. American Presbyterian missionary institutions which by their refusal to accept the "conscience clause" forfeited the Government grant in 1923 have now agreed to accept the clause and will receive grants-in-aid with effect from the year 1933-34.

Financial difficulties have made it impossible to increase the number of manual training classes to the extent that is desired, but there are now 51 such classes in Anglo-Vernacular high and middle schools and 34 in vernacular schools. It is satisfactory to record that the High School at Badshahpur and the Middle School at Partabgarh opened manual training classes without aid from Government.

Vernacular education.

46. While compulsory primary education for boys, for which Government contribute Rs.3·56 lakhs annually to twenty-four district boards, was not extended to any new district during the year, a scheme for introducing it in selected parts of the Benares district will be sanctioned with effect from April 1, 1934.

Female education.

47. Two scholarships have been founded at the Lady Irwin College, Delhi, for training women teachers of this province in Home Science.

Depressed classes.

48. On September 9 and 10, 1933, Government convened a conference of representatives of the depressed classes in order to determine upon measures for the educational uplifs of these lasses.

Miscellaneous.

49. While for the year 1933-34, the emergency deduction from salaries was reduced from ten per cent. to five per cent., salaries of Rs.50 per mensem or under being exempt from the deduction, the reduction of six and a quarter per cent. in expenditure of district boards on the education of boys was continued in full.

The number of publications registered in the United Provinces during the period April to September 1933 was 1,861.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

General.

50. The year was singularly free from epidemic outbreaks, and the department was thus able to fulfil its functions satisfactorily in spite of the continuance of the measures for retrenchment introduced two years ago.

New Schemes.

51. The establishment of local centres for the treatment of rabies has been a marked success, and the large increase in the number of applicants for treatment made it necessary to open a seasonal centre at Mussoorie during the year. Three centres at Cawnpore, Jhansi and Gorakhpur were opened on January 1, 1934, so that there are now nine permanent centres and one seasonal centre in the province.

Although the rules made by Government require the periodical analysis by a qualified analyst of every piped water-supply, these analyses are in many towns performed by the local medical officers of health. The Provincial Hygiene Institute therefore took up the standardization of analytical tests during the year. The institute provides a refresher course in the technique of analysis for medical officers of health during their post-graduate training, and it has recently been decided to give a course of training to laboratory assistants of municipal laboratories.

An optional course of training, lasting for six weeks, has been instituted for sanitary inspectors in the employ of local boards.

Arrangements have been made with the Railway Board to provide for the analysis of the water-supply at important railway stations and junctions at times when there is considerable pilgrim traffic or when cholera is present in epidemic form.

52. The Health Unit experiment in the Partabgarh district is continuing, the most notable advance during the year being in village sanitation. It is now hoped to proceed to the installation of three Noria water lifts in order to demonstrate an easy method of obtaining pure water. **Health Unit.**

53. Three hundred thousand pilgrims are estimated to have assembled at Hardwar in April 1933, on the chief bathing day of the Adh Kumbh Fair. The department carried out detailed medical and sanitary arrangements, including the inspection of pilgrims arriving by rail and by road, and can therefore claim the credit for the high standard of public health during the period of the fair and for the fact that there was no spread in infectious diseases after the dispersal of the pilgrims. The only case of cholera which occurred was proved to have been imported from Bengal. There is now an excellent laboratory of Hardwar where bacteriological examination is made of all suspected cases of cholera. The infectious diseases hospital there has been expanded and improved during the year, while infectious diseases hospitals have also been opened at the pilgrim centres of Rikhikesh and Brindaban and also at Dehra Dun. **Adh Kumbh Fair.**

54. There has been an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in the sale of quinine in the province. The retail price of a complete course of 60 grains in standardized tablets of three or five grains each is four annas. There has been a marked improvement in the quality of the tablets. **Quinine Factory.**

55. Further progress was made towards the provincialization of Sadr hospitals by the decision to provincialize the Colvin and Eye Hospitals at Allahabad with effect from April 1, 1934. **Medical.**

The Bhagwan Dei Leper Home at Cawnpore was opened by His Excellency the Governor on December 2, 1933. Two-thirds of the recurring expenditure will be met by Government and the remainder by the Municipal Board.

The Indian Medical Council Act, which was passed by the Assembly on September 20, 1933, provides for the registration of practitioners by Provincial Medical Councils, while the Indian Medical Council will concern itself only with the maintenance of the standard of medical degrees.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

(Figures are in lakhs of rupees).

56. The total revenue charges budgeted for 1933-34 amounted to 1,146·6 plus 86·11 under irrigation working expenses, a total of 1,232·71. The revised figure is 1,216·2, a reduction of 16 51. On the other hand revenue receipts show a fall of 12·19 (from 1,236·79 to 1,224·6); so that the net saving on revenue account amounts to 4·32.

The revenue charges of the budget year 1934-35 are put at 1,240·67 inclusive of irrigation charges. The main heads which are responsible for the increase, as compared with the revised figures for 1933-34, are, Education (8), Civil works (3), Outlay from Road Development Fund (3), Superannuation allowances and pensions (3), General administration (2), Medical (1·5), Administration of justice (2), and Police (2).

Revenue receipts for 1934-35 (excluding irrigation working expenses) are estimated at 1,235·72, but if the present duties under the Stamp and Court Fees Act are continued, the receipts will be better by 9·68.

It is expected that as compared with the budget for 1933-34 land revenue will be better by 2·44 after allowance has been made for full remissions on the present scale with an addition of 15 lakhs for calamity remissions. Under excise a fall of 2·70 below the revised estimate of 1933-34 has been estimated, in order to allow for a possible fall in licence fees. Under irrigation an increase of 3·74 in gross revenue as compared with the budget of 1933-34 is expected from the development of the Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Sarda Canal.

The balance in the Famine Fund on March 31, 1935, will stand at 55·01 after withdrawing 1·5 for repayment of debts and the balance in the Road Fund Account at 17·81. It will be necessary to borrow a sum of 52·54 from the Provincial Loans Fund. With the continuance of revenue remissions on account of low prices no substantial improvement in the revenue position can be expected, and only by maintaining the enhanced rates of duty under the Stamp Act and Court Fees Act will it be possible to balance the budget. On the other hand a provincial

deficit on all charges of 129·48 in 1932-33 is expected to be reduced to 94·94 on the working of the year 1934-35. This deficit excludes the balance of 55·01 in the Famine Fund.

EXCISE.

Consumption.

57. The consumption of country spirit increased considerably during the year owing to the re-introduction of the auction system in sixteen districts and the reduction of duty in all districts with effect from May 1, 1932. This result by no means reflects a general increase on the consumption of liquor but is rather the measure of the success with which the change of system has enabled the department to combat *illicit distillation*. This for the past ten years has been encouraged by high taxation under the "Surcharge System" and had latterly received an impetus from the general spirit of lawlessness engendered by the Civil Disobedience Movement.

An increase in the consumption of locally manufactured foreign liquor, owing to its comparative cheapness, was counterbalanced by a fall in the consumption of imported foreign liquor, due partly to the high retail prices which followed the enhancement in tariff duty and partly to the effects of the general economic depression on that section of the community by whom foreign liquor is generally consumed. A slight increase in the consumption of *charas* and *bhang* was accompanied by a decrease in the consumption of *ganja* and a still further fall in the consumption of opium.

System.

58. The auction system of settlement of country spirit shops introduced in sixteen districts on May 1, 1932, was extended to all the remaining districts in the distillery area. Except for the addition of a small tract in the Bahraich district, where the distillery system had been introduced in 1931, there was no change in the area under the out-still system. The sealed bottle system now exists in 32 towns and in the whole of the Bulandshahr district.

Preventive work.

59. The campaign against illicit distillation was continued with a considerable degree of success in the areas where it is most prevalent by the special staff of two inspectors and four peons appointed for this purpose last year, while in the auction area licensed vendors in their own interests were of great assistance.

The smuggling of *charas* which the low rates of duty in some neighbouring provinces continue to encourage, engaged the constant attention not only of the special *charas* staff appointed five years ago but also of the whole department; but it cannot be claimed that this form of crime has been more than kept in check.

Local bodies.

60. There were 29 Urban and two Rural Licensing Boards, which made settlements within the areas of their jurisdiction and were consulted freely on the numbers and locations of shops. The Excise Advisory Committees continued to work well.

Local Self-Government.

District Boards.

61. There was no improvement in the financial condition of the boards during the year. In many cases liabilities exceeded assets and invested funds further diminished, while eleven boards continued with no invested funds at all. In several boards the balance between income and expenditure was only maintained by starving such essential services as roads, public health, and medical relief.

Several chairmen tried to evade motions of no-confidence by various devices, such as by not including them in the agenda, by placing them at the end of an impossibly long list of business, by convening the meeting, for which such a motion had been tabled, at a distance from headquarters, or by merely postponing the meeting. It is hoped that recent legislation will reduce the number of such motions of no-confidence and the delay which they cause in public business.

Municipal Boards.

62. The financial condition of many boards continued to be precarious. The boards of Nawabganj and Bara Banki were superseded for mismanagement and bankruptcy, while the supersession of the Khurja board has been extended to 1936. In October 1933 an Act amending the Municipalities Act so as to permit of the maintenance and execution of waterworks by private enterprise was passed, but so far no board has taken advantage of the amendment, although the mismanagement of municipal waterworks was the subject of many complaints during the year.

Conclusion.

As in the preceding year the character of public administration in 1933 was once more determined by the paramount need for economy and all activity was perforce practically restricted to the narrow field of consolidation. There are, however, signs that the effects of the severe economic shock received nearly three years ago are now less acutely felt and that the province as a whole is accommodating itself to a new and restricted outlook. There are also indications of a growing realization of the fact that the solution of the economic problem is likely to prove a more profitable field of endeavour than the pursuit of remote political ideals, and the evidence of a growing desire for co-operation in the solution of this problem is of happy augury for the future.

Although the hopes of the cultivating classes for a return to more prosperous days have been indefinitely postponed, there is a growing recognition of the fact that Government have granted the utmost extent of relief consistent with their discharge of the essential burdens of administration, while the public as a whole show an increasing reluctance to succumb to the appeals of the urban politician to agitate for the grant of what it is not in the power of Government to give.

That in such a year the provincial deficit has been considerably reduced and substantial progress, promising a growth of future productivity, has been possible in the diffusion of hydro-electric energy are, it is hoped, signs of the essential strength of the province and of the powers of resistance of its people.

PART II.—DETAILED CHAPTERS.

Introductory.

It has been customary to include in every tenth annual administration report a résumé of general information about the province, which would in the ordinary course of events have been contained in last year's report. As however, this was omitted from that report in the interests of economy, for the latest information on the following subjects a reference should be made to the General Administration Report for 1921-1922 :—

	Pages
(1) Physical features, area, climate and chief staples ..	1—11
(2) Historical summary	14—64
(3) Form of administration	64—66
(4) Character of land tenures	67—72
(5) Civil divisions of British territory	72—73
(6) Legislative authority	93—95
(7) General system of public instruction	153—160
(8) Literary societies	172—173
(9) Ecclesiastical jurisdiction	176—178

Details of the last census are to be found on pages 7—12 of the General Administration Report for 1931-1932.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITIONS.

1. Changes in administration.

1. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.C.S., held charge of the province during the whole year.

The office of Finance Member was held during the year by the Hon'ble Mr. E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., but from September 1 until December 31 the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., was temporary Finance Member during the absence of Mr. Blunt on four months' leave for urgent reasons of health.

The Hon'ble Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.I.E., M.B.E., continued to hold the office of Home Member during the year.

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, KT., Bar.-at-Law, continued to hold the portfolio of Minister for Local Self-Government and the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Srivastava, M.SC., A.M.S.T that of Education.

2. Character of the year.

(See *Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September* 30, 1932.)

Nature of the weather and its effect on crops.

2. Although the monsoon of 1931 was slow in establishing itself, rainfall between August and October was generally plentiful and indeed excessive in the west. The months from November 1931 to February 1932 were practically dry. The monsoon of 1932 was late, feeble and irregular, and the sowing of the *kharif* was consequently delayed. From the middle of July to the third week of August it strengthened but its complete withdrawal in the latter part of September caused considerable damage to the *kharif* crops, particularly to early and late rice in the east of the province. Apart from the almost complete failure of the winter rains of 1931-32 there were few serious natural calamities, although several districts suffered severely from hot weather fires. Four districts reported damage from field rats, while in one the sugarcane crop was threatened by red-rot.

Cultivated area and outturn.

3. The total cultivated area increased from 34,913,617 to 35,116,941 acres. The *kharif* area was somewhat reduced and the yield inferior to that of the previous year but in spite of the poor winter rains the *rabi* not only increased in area but gave a slightly better yield. The rape-seed harvest which was seriously reduced in the previous year improved by 16 per cent.

Irrigated area.

4. The net irrigated area dropped from 10,118,641 to 10,039,662 acres. The area irrigated from canals and wells decreased, but that watered from other sources increased. The drop in canal irrigation was wholly in the Agra province, for in Oudh the area irrigated by the Sarda canal is increasing.

Prices.

5. The fall in the prices of agricultural produce which had become marked in 1930 continued until September 1931 when the lowest level was reached. Thereafter prices rose steadily (apart from a fall in March 1932) until by the end of September wheat was selling at the rate of 12 seers to the rupee. This improvement in the price of food-grains however, was largely counteracted by an almost continuous fall in the price of *gur*. The remissions of land revenue for the year 1339 *Fasli* amounting to Rs.113 lakhs and made necessary by the fall in prices were continued with modifications for the year 1340 *Fasli*.

Trade.

6. There was no improvement in trade, and production was everywhere restricted.

Health.

7. The year was very much healthier than its predecessor, the decrease in deaths from cholera being particularly marked.

3. Indian States.

(See *the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Rampur, Tehri and Benares States.*)

RAMPUR.

Notable events.

8. A son was born to His Highness on March 11, 1933. His Excellency the Viceroy visited Rampur on March 18, 1933, and His Excellency Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, Governor of the United Provinces, paid a visit on April 20, 1933. During the year His Highness paid visits to Calcutta, Delhi, Simla, Naini Tal and Mussoorie.

State Forces.

The total expenditure on the State Forces, which consist of 286 cavalry and 1,825 infantry, including artillery and bandsmen, fell from Rs.8·82 lakhs to Rs.7·32 lakhs. The First Battalion was reorganized as a fully-armed and trained service battalion, while the Second was reconstituted as a training battalion.

Finance.

The total demand for the year, including arrears due from the previous year, was Rs.62·8 lakhs and 936 gold coins, of which Rs.10·89 lakhs remained unrealized at the end of the year. Expenditure actually incurred amounted to Rs.82·05 lakhs plus 1,647 gold coins.

Administration of land.

The area under cultivation decreased from 353,310 acres to 350,970 acres and the area irrigated from State canals from 44,569 acres to 41,261 acres. The total demand under the head "Land Revenue" and its sub-heads fell from Rs.36·47 lakhs to Rs.36·26 lakhs of which Rs.2·93 lakhs were remitted on account of crop failures and low prices. The balance uncollected was Rs.4·11 lakhs.

General conditions.

The rainfall recorded in the year was 39·5 inches, or 1·15 inches less than in the previous year. In nearly all tahsils falls were untimely and in one tahsil caused floods. In the result both the *rabi* and the *kharif* harvests were below the average.

The birth-rate fell from 201·17 per thousand to 177·40 per thousand, and the death-rate from 194·31 to 184·13.

Police.

The number of crimes reported decreased from 705 to 549 of which 548 were investigated, and 418 were sent up for trial. In 312 of these, convictions were obtained, while in 44 the accused were acquitted. In the more serious forms of crime, an increase in murder was accompanied by decreases in culpable homicide, dacoity, and hurt by dangerous weapons. Cases under the preventive sections rose from eight to 77, all of which resulted in conviction. The expenditure on the police fell from Rs.2·55 lakhs to Rs.2·24 lakhs. A criminal investigation department on modern lines has been started. Twenty-five officers were trained in the newly-opened Police Training School during the year.

Public Works.

The total expenditure on public works fell from Rs.12·06 lakhs to Rs.5·55 lakhs. The Kosi Bridge at Alapur was constructed during the year, and extensive improvements were carried out in the Machhibhawan Palace and the jail buildings. A further sum of Rs.1·28 lakhs was spent on irrigation.

Education.

The number of schools in the State fell from 105 to 101, on the maintenance of which the total expenditure was Rs.1·04 lakhs.

TEHRI (GARHWAL).

Notable events.

9. The betrothal of the eldest daughter of His Highness to the heir-apparent of the Maharaja of Gidhaur was celebrated with public rejoicing throughout the State. His Highness had

an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy in January, 1933. The Hailey Hospital was completed by the end of the year and was opened by His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey just after the close of the year. Rai Bahadur Pandit Chakra Dhar Jayal, Diwan of the State, retired from the Indian Police Service on September 1, 1932, and on that date entered the State service.

Weather and Crops.

The total rainfall was 28·14 inches, or 10 inches more than in the preceding year. The *kharif* crop was generally good, but the *rabi* suffered considerably owing to the scanty winter rains of the previous year. Prices of food-grains at Tehri remained practically stationary. The general condition of the cultivators was good, and no difficulty was experienced in the collection of land revenue.

Finance.

The total current income of the year was Rs.19·63 lakhs, and the expenditure Rs.13·01 lakhs. Collections exceeded anticipations by more than Rs.3 lakhs owing to the effective measures taken for the recovery of old outstanding arrears.

Protection.

The strength of the State Forces increased from 317 to 325. They continued to work efficiently, particularly in the department of military engineering.

The strength of the police force was raised from 32 to 38. The number of cases reported to the urban police fell from 77 to 69. The average duration of cases and appeals continued high.

Miscellaneous.

The construction of a motor road from Munikireti to Devaprayag, a distance of forty miles, was undertaken during the year. The population of the State is now claimed to be 470,109 and not 349,573 as given by the enumeration conducted during the winter of 1931.

Medical.

The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 4,362 against 2,186 of the previous year.

BENARES.

Notable events.

10. The official Investiture Darbar of His Highness Maharaja Sir Aditya Narain Singh Bahadur was held on February 17, 1932, when His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy presented a *kharita*

Conditions of the year.

to His Highness, and a number of distinguished guests were present at the Darbar. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur paid visits to Allahabad, Delhi and Gaya during the year. In August 1932, His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to appoint His Highness to the rank of Honorary Captain in the Army.

Although below average in volume the rainfall was well distributed, with the result that the crops were better than at one time had been expected.

Finance. The total net receipts increased from Rs.23·96 lakhs to Rs.29·49 lakhs, and the total expenditure from Rs.24·7 lakhs to Rs.28·43 lakhs.

Police. The number of cases reported during the year rose from 561 to 661. Convictions were obtained in 26 per cent. of the 604 cases investigated.

Education. The enrolment in the two English High Schools of the State rose from 622 to 710 and that in the Vernacular schools from 833 to 837. The total expenditure on education fell from Rs.75,902 to Rs.71,243.

Medical. There was an epidemic of cholera in the Chakia district which caused about 225 deaths. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year. The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of the State rose from 115,128 to 127,939. The total expenditure on medical relief fell from Rs.70,985 to Rs. 62,927.

4. Foreign relations.

11. Negotiations are still in progress between the Government of this province and the Government of Nepal on the subject of the boundary of the Basti district and Nepal.

The Tehri-Tibet boundary dispute has not yet been settled.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5. Realization of land revenue.

(See *the Government resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September* 30, 1932.)

Total demand and collections.

12. The real demand under land revenue was Rs.724·02 lakhs. Of this sum Rs.115·28 lakhs were remitted for the slump in prices and Rs.8·96 lakhs on account of agricultural calamities, while Rs.0·07 were suspended. 99·7 per cent. of the net recoverable demand was collected, leaving a balance of 1·08 lakhs uncollected at the close of the year. The decrease in arrears, which stood at 16·79 lakhs at the beginning of the year, is extremely satisfactory.

Irrigation and local rates.

13. The total demand on account of local rates, including arrears, was Rs.73·13 lakhs, out of which Rs.73·07 lakhs were collected. The recoverable balance at the end of the year was Rs.3,000. The current demand on account of occupiers' rate fell from Rs.157·89 lakhs to Rs.135·27 lakhs. Among the reasons for the decrease were timely rainfall in October 1931, the reduction in irrigation rates, short supply of canal water owing to exceptionally low level in the Ganges and Jumna, and finally the slump in prices. The total demand, including arrears, was Rs.175·79 lakhs, of which Rs.156·54 was collected and Rs.1·97 lakhs remitted, leaving a balance of Rs.17·28 lakhs. There has thus been a remarkable improvement in the realization of the canal dues, but arrears are still heavy, particularly in the Meerut division where the outstanding balance is nearly 10 lakhs. The demand for owners' rate was ·85 lakhs of which ·66 lakhs was collected during the year.

Advances.

14. There was less provision for loans this year than in the previous year. The total advances during the year decreased from 6·07 lakhs to 4·57 lakhs. The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year fell to 79·96 lakhs. The amount falling

due for collection was 53·76 lakhs, but suspensions amounting to 24 97 lakhs were allowed, with the result that the net demand came to 28 79 lakhs, out of which 54 per cent. was collected. Collections were worse than last year owing to the growing poverty of the cultivators. With the help of advances under Act XIX, 194 masonry wells, 249 bundhis, 9 Persian wheels, one tank and one tube-well were constructed during the year. Advances under Act XII were chiefly distributed for seed, bullocks and wells, but Rs.7,367 was also advanced to sufferers from fire.

Coercive processes.

15. The coercive processes issued for the realization of land revenue fell from 256 thousands to 243 thousands. The decrease under the heads "writs of demand" and "citations" is accounted for by the direct collection of canal dues from tenants by the extra staff. On the other hand, there has been an increase in warrants of arrests and in attachments of moveable property, which may be attributed to the difficulty of collecting the heavy arrears of the last three years. The number of attachments of immoveable property has also considerably increased, but writs were only issued after full consideration, and the sale of immoveable property was resorted to in only eight cases out of a total of 1,929 attachments.

Remissions.

16. The prices of food-grains remained steady during the first two months of the revenue year and with the exception of a slight drop in April and May continued to rise steadily up to the end of the year. This improvement, however, was counteracted to a large extent by the continued fall in the price of *gur* in the greater part of the year. Thus the distress caused to tenants by the slump in prices continued, although in a less acute form. The remissions of rent and revenue had therefore to continue, only minor adjustments being made in them. The recommendations of the Agricultural Debt Inquiry Committee, which were referred to technical committees, were scrutinized by Government and the final conclusions embodied in three Bills, the Agriculturists' Relief Bill, the Reduction of Interest Bill and the Usurious Loans Amendment Bill, which were drafted after the end of the year.

6. Settlements.

17. Record and settlement operations were closed in the districts of Meerut, Bijnor, Sitapur, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Aligarh and Gonda. In Lucknow the work of preparation of records of rights in the nazul area continued, and in the Garhwal district 53 villages comprising 6,649 acres in parganas Desoli and Nagpur were surveyed during the year.

7. Land records.

(See *the report on the administration of land records for the year ending September* 30, 1932.)

System of records.

18. The quadrennial *khasra* which had been found to be successful in the nine districts where it had been previously introduced was extended to the remaining part of the province with the exception of Bundelkhand and the trans-Jumna tahsils of the Allahabad district (in which it is not suitable) and of thirteen other districts which were under survey, record or settlement operations. It was withdrawn from the district of Jalaun as being incompatible with the quinquennial assessment of mahals with fluctuating cultivation.

Establishments.

19. The Kanungo Training School at Hardoi remained closed during the year under report. The Bureau of Statistics was transferred to Cawnpore on its attachment to the office of the Director of Industries with effect from April 1, 1932.

Patwaris.

20. The patwaris' circles were re-allocated in the Basti district, and in Naini Tal the limits of four patwaris' circles were adjusted. The percentage of qualified patwaris fell from 97·20 to 96·41, but this decrease is more apparent than real, as the incumbents of temporary posts have been included in the figures of unpassed patwaris. In view of the contemplated re-arrangement in the patwaris' cadre district officers were directed not to make permanent appointments of patwaris pending further orders of Government. The percentage of patwaris reported as resident has fallen from 82·00 in the preceding year to 80·21 in the year under report.

Testing of Records.

21. The superior district staff was again unable to devote the time necessary for the testing of papers. Only in eight districts were the records adequately supervised. It is hoped that a speedy return to normal conditions will prevent further deterioration in the quality of the records.

8. Confiscated and Escheated Properties.

22. Confiscated and escheated properties were sold for Rs.21,305 in the Allahabad division, Rs.1,090 in the Jhansi division and Rs.5,500 in the Lucknow division.

9.—Government Estates.

(See *the resolution, dated December* 8, 1933, *on the administration of the Tarai and Bhabar and Garhwal-Bhabar Government estates, and on the estates under the control of the Board of Revenue for the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

Tarai and Bhabar.

23. Agricultural conditions were on the whole favourable; rainfall was sufficient and the year was free from serious and widespread calamities. The total remissions in rent fell from Rs.98,000 to Rs.68,000, of which Rs.60,000 were for the slump in prices and Rs.8,000 for local damage to crops. Owing to the difficulty and delay in marketing crops the cultivators did not get the full benefit of the slight improvement in prices. The total receipts fell from Rs.9·89 lakhs to Rs.7·99 lakhs. The income from rents rose by Rs.61,000, but forest receipts fell by Rs.2·37 lakhs mainly because the receipts of the previous year were swollen by competition. The expenditure again decreased from Rs.5·01 lakhs to Rs.4·88 lakhs owing to economy in every direction. The surplus has fallen from Rs.4·88 lakhs to Rs.3·11 lakhs. The collections were 93 per cent. of the net recoverable demand and were considerably better than last year. Payments in the Tarai are prompt, but in Bhabar the habit of falling into arrears has been growing.

The health of the people was better than in the previous year. Malaria was at one time virulent in tahsil Kichha but was dealt with before it could cause many deaths. Anti-malarial works were carried out chiefly in Bazpur and Gadarpur

parganas. An estimate of Rs.17,000 for a filtering plant has been drawn up as the Kathgodam-Haldwani water supply has been found to be defective; but this project cannot be financed by the Notified Area Committee. Sanitary works carried out during the year included 227 soakage pits, 52 tube wells in villages and an incinerator in Bhimtal. The plan of providing wire fencing instead of walling for the protection of areas exposed to damage by wild animals at the boundaries of forests was continued. Thirteen miles of wire fencing and 574 feet of wall were constructed during the year; but maintenance is rendered difficult by the apathy of the tenants who make no attempt to repair any damage caused to fencing. The area covered by sugarcane has risen from 2,264 to 3,890 acres. In the Tarai two long leases for a substantial area were given as there exists a demand for land settlements on a large scale.

Garhwal Bhabar.

24. The receipts rose from Rs.36 to Rs.47 thousands owing to the sale of trees and the realization of past arrears, while the expenditure fell from Rs.23·5 to Rs.22·8 and the surplus increased from Rs.13 to Rs.24 thousands. The collections were exceptionally good, for only Rs.567 remained uncollected out of a gross amount of Rs.47·6 thousands. The crops were uniformly good, and sugarcane and potato cultivation made rapid progress. General health was satisfactory, but the need of a well-equipped hospital is greatly felt. Cattle suffered severely from rinderpest, the total deaths from all causes being 1,745 as against 998 in the previous year. The tenants remained contented and peaceful.

Other estates.

25. The working of the Kumaun Soldiers' Settlement at last showed a slight surplus. The number of resident jagirdars has increased from 40 to 42, but the majority of jagirdars continued to be absentee landlords.

An increased amount of building with stone was mainly responsible for a rise in the total income of the Stone Mahal at Mirzapur from 85·3 to 99·3 thousands. The expenditure further decreased from Rs.50·5 to Rs.48·2 thousands. About a third of the total income is spent on the maintenance of roads.

Estates managed by the Board of Revenue.

26. The year opened with 402 properties under the Board's management and closed with 412; 22 properties were acquired, eight sold and four restored to the original proprietors or heirs. The net recoverable demand was Rs.4·21 lakhs, out of which only Rs.3·41 lakhs could be collected owing to the general economic depression. The total expenditure fell from Rs.1·16 to Rs.1·12 lakhs, and the surplus fell from Rs.2·97 to Rs.2·25 lakhs. The management charges were further reduced from Rs.43·4 to Rs.42·5 thousands.

In the Allahabad Government confiscated estates the receipts fell heavily from Rs.1·45 lakhs to just below one lakh. The total amount of remissions given for calamities and the slump in prices rose from Rs.29 to Rs.44 thousands. The percentage of collections was 94 as against 66·5 in the previous year. The political atmosphere was peaceful except for sporadic attempts at a no-rent campaign.

The income from the stud farm at Ghazipur fell from Rs.33 to Rs.28 thousands owing to the larger remissions and poor collections, while the expenditure remained at the previous year's level. The estate is flourishing but needs development.

In the Dudhi estate the receipts fell from Rs.97 to Rs.75 thousands mainly owing to the non-recovery of the royalty on lac from contractors pending revision of the terms of the lease. The percentage of current collections fell from 98 to 95. The total expenditure, of Rs.50 thousands, was a little less than that of the previous year.

10. Wards' Estates.

(See *the report of the Court of Wards for the year ending September* 30, 1933.)

Estates under management.

27. The number of estates under management decreased from 218 to 200. During the year 27 estates with a rent-roll of about Rs.4·93 lakhs were released and nine estates with a rent-roll of Rs.4·08 lakhs were taken over. Of the estates released eighteen had either become bankrupt or it was found that the liquidation of their debts within a reasonable period was not possible. Of the estates released on liquidation of their debts the

most important was Bijaigarh in the Mirzapur district. During the 27 years of management of this estate by the Court of Wards the rent-roll had been nearly doubled by gradual development of the resources of the estate. Thirty-five proposals, including nine pending, were dealt with during the year. Charge was assumed in nine cases, intervention refused in fifteen, while eleven remained pending.

Collections.

28. Owing to the release of a number of estates the total rental demand fell from Rs.160·7 lakhs to Rs.158·72 lakhs. Remissions amounted to Rs.29·9 lakhs and advance collections to Rs.1·46 lakhs. Of the net recoverable demand of Rs.127·26 lakhs Rs.112·47 lakhs or 88·3 per cent. as against 82·6 per cent. in the previous year were collected.

Cost of management.

29. The total cost of management fell from Rs.17·55 lakhs to Rs.16·59 lakhs, and the provincial percentage fell from 12·9 to 11·6. In the Agra province the percentage has fallen from 14·8 to 11·9 and the number of estates where the percentage exceeded 15 has fallen from 89 to nineteen.

Government revenue, rates and cesses.

30. The remissions amounted to Rs.7·20 lakhs and suspensions to Rs.460, as against Rs.4·19 lakhs and Rs.4,093 respectively for the previous year. The total amount paid to Government on account of revenue, rates and cesses and canal dues amounted to Rs.48·46 lakhs. The land revenue was paid in full, but a total of Rs.19,500 on account of canal dues remained outstanding until shortly after the close of the year.

Payment of debts.

31. The total debts outstanding on September 30, 1932, amounted to Rs.250·74 lakhs as against Rs.243·31 lakhs in the preceding year. This increase is largely accounted for by the assumption of charge of the Kalia estate in Benares with liabilities of Rs.6 lakhs. A sum of Rs.14·64 lakhs was raised by loans from the Court of Wards estates and other sources and was utilized as follows :—

> Rupees 8·55 lakhs were used in replacing debts on higher rates of interest and Rs.4·16 lakhs in financing the purchase of the Dalippur estate villages; the remainder went towards ceremonies, purchase of property and miscellaneous purposes.

Debts repaid during the year amounted to Rs.43·01 lakhs as against Rs.42·97 lakhs in the preceding year. The payment includes Rs.8·55 lakhs from fresh loans, Rs.10·19 lakhs from sale of property and Rs.24·27 lakhs from surplus profits. Every effort is being made towards the liquidation of debts. Rs.24·27 lakhs were paid for the reduction of debt as against Rs.12·56 lakhs in the previous year. In view of the collapse of the property market the Board have refrained from selling property except to such an extent as will enable an estate to meet interest charges in full for the next two years.

Wards.

32. As a result of economy the total charges on the maintenance and education of wards and their families fell from Rs.35·09 to Rs.33·78 lakhs; Rs.2·19 lakhs were spent on the education of wards and Rs 0·44 lakhs on the education of their relations. There were 149 wards between the ages of 10 and 21; of these 93 were studying in various schools and colleges, while eighteen were being privately educated. The ward of the Kashipur estate and his younger brother continued to receive education in England up till August 1932 when they returned to India for the summer holidays. Unfortunately the Raja of Kashipur broke his promise to send the boys back to school in England for the winter term and is keeping them at home, with the result that their education is suffering. The reports on the education of wards were generally satisfactory. The Maharaja of Balrampur made good progress at the Mayo College, Ajmer, while the ward of Kotwara estate has passed the degree examination of Edinburgh University. Of the fourteen wards or ex-wards who were trained in estate management four worked as honorary Assistant Managers.

Improvements.

33. The total amount spent on improvements of various kinds fell from Rs.14·90 lakhs to Rs.10·17 lakhs. The progress of agricultural improvement was naturally retarded by the reduced resources of the estates. Rs.67,000 was spent on irrigation works. The movement of village uplift has made most marked progress in Balrampur and in the districts of Fyzabad and Partabgarh. Consolidation of holdings has been completed in seven villages in the Balrampur estate and in six villages in the Moradabad estate. The supply of agricultural implements to

tenants on *taqavi* was continued in the Ajudhya estate. Eleven farms were working during the year, but of these only three worked at a profit. It is, however, recognized that the value of demonstration and research farms cannot be estimated merely by the extent of their working profits but depends far more upon the indirect benefit which the tenants derive from their activities. The number of seed dépôts fell from seventeen to eleven. Out of them only four earned a profit. They were all doing useful work.

Tenantry: (a) Education.

34. The expenditure on education amounted to Rs.1·16 lakhs as against Rs.1·35 lakhs in the previous year. Twenty-six schools were entirely maintained by various estates at a cost of Rs.9,852, while other schools were also assisted to the extent of Rs.13,296. Subscriptions to other educational institutions and funds amounted to Rs.88,385.

(b) Medical aid and sanitation.

35. Twenty-five dispensaries were maintained at a cost of Rs.66,945, and Rs.5,034 were spent on free distribution of medicines. Subscriptions amounting to Rs.15,497 were given to village dispensaries and Rs.7,995 to other medical institutions. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs.44,693 and on buildings Rs.3,540.

(c) Co-operative societies.

36. The total number of co-operative societies in the estates fell from 524 to 512. The districts of Sultanpur and Kheri were largely responsible for the decrease. The investing power of societies was reduced as a result of poor recoveries from members. The societies under the Court of Wards are, however, in a better position than elsewhere. Arrears of recoveries from members amounted to 65 per cent. as against the provincial average of about 70 per cent. Village uplift societies and adult schools are making good progress.

Litigation.

37. Ejectment suits increased from 1,892 to 2,574 and arrears of rent suits from 3,833 to 4,133. Suits were, however, instituted only against habitual defaulters and recalcitrant tenants. There were 23 suits of the valuation of over Rs.10,000 each in which the Court of Wards was a party. Of these four were decided wholly in favour of the Court of Wards, one was decided against it, one was compromised, two were withdrawn and fifteen remained pending at the end of the year. There

were 24 appeals in which the Court of Wards was concerned. Of these two were decided wholly in favour of the Court of Wards, four against it and 18 remained pending at the end of the year.

General.

38. Advisory committees continued to do useful work and to show keen interest in the affairs of the estates in their districts.

The year was generally free from serious outbreaks of epidemics.

11. Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(See *the Government Resolution on Revenue Administration for the year ending September* 30, 1932 *and the appendices thereto consisting of reports by the Board of Revenue.*)

Tenancy litigation: Agra.

39. The total number of institutions in the province of Agra fell from 610 to 522 thousands mainly under the heads relinquishment, ejectment and arrears of rent, the last two of which account for four-fifths of the total number of institutions. The decrease in the number of applications for relinquishment was due to the return of confidence amongst tenants by the grant of remissions. The decline in the number of suits for arrears of rent was largely due to the fact that landlords realized that tenants were genuinely unable to pay and could not be profitably replaced by others at a time of depression. During the year the area of *sir, khudkasht* and land held by thekadars or mortgagees increased by approximately 90,000 acres. Of this gain approximately 48,000 acres came from tenants and 42,000 from an increase in the total holdings area. Occupancy tenants lost approximately 50,000 acres during the year. The entire protected area excluding the area held by non-occupancy tenants or by tenants of Government estates other than nazul is 20,382,600 acres or 95·2 per cent. of the total holdings area as against 95·5 per cent. last year.

Appeals.

40. The total number of appeals for disposal by Collectors in Agra was 7,504 as against 8,129 last year. Of these 6,628 were decided, leaving a balance of 8,760 compared with 1,233 last year. Appeals to Commissioners were 5,207, or 3,024 less than last year. Of these 1,531 remained pending at the end of the year as against 1,862 of the preceding year.

41. The total of suits and applications under the Oudh Rent Act decreased from 81,498 to 78,068. The decrease took place under all heads, with the exception of "suits between co-sharers", "applications for deputation of officers for crop appraisement, etc.", "miscellaneous" and "suits and applications for ejectment and assistance to eject". The most marked decrease was in applications for service of notices of relinquishment, which fell from 17,609 to 14,399. Although there was a decrease in the number of notices of relinquishment, it was still above the average, as tenants were being forced by low prices to throw up holdings rented at uneconomic rates. Tenancy litigation: Oudh.

42. The number of appeals before Deputy Commissioners was 629 as against 868 of the preceding year. Of these 56 remained pending as against 66 last year. The number of appeals to Commissioners fell from 1,419 to 754 and the balance pending from 215 to 203. Appeals.

43. The total number of mutation cases in Agra and Oudh fell from 220,965 to 219,738. There was a striking decrease from 30,852 to 29,139 in the number of cases under sale of revenue-paying and revenue-free lands. This is due to the fall in the value of the landed property which made it difficult to find purchasers at reasonable prices. Mutations in the revenue papers.

44. The number of new applications for partition increased from 2,064 to 2,255. This increase is due to the restoration to the file of a large number of cases, which had been consigned to the record room during the progress of record and settlement operations in the districts of Meerut, Bijnor, Sultanpur and Fyzabad. There was a slight decrease in the Gorakhpur division, which is attributed partly to the refusal of applications for forming *pattis* of less than 5 acres. The total number of cases for disposal was 4,865 as against 5,300 of last year and 6,110 of the year before last. The balance has been further reduced from 2,610 to 2,469. Partition.

45. In Agra the total number of suits and applications for disposal was 594,226 as compared with 693,502 of last year. This decrease was shared by all the divisions except Benares Disposal of suits.

and Gorakhpur. The balance at the end of the year fell from 72,596 to 63,525. In Oudh the total of cases for disposal decreased from 84,042 to 80,924. The balance was reduced from 2,856 to 1,836.

Appeals under Land Revenue Act.

46. The total of appeals under the Land Revenue Act and the Kumaun Rules for disposal by Commissioners and Collectors and Deputy Commissioners fell from 13,540 to 11,372, out of which 9,666 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,702 as against 2,446 last year.

Action to avoid sale of ancestral land.

47. For the whole province except Kumaun the total number of cases under the third schedule of the Civil Procedure Code, to avert the sale of ancestral land, rose from 14,871 to 19,183. The balance pending increased from 6,206 to 9,745. In 3,777 cases the whole property was sold.

Execution of decrees.

48. The total number of applications filed during the year for execution of decrees and orders increased from 185,388 to 188,144. The most striking increases took place in the Benares and Fyzabad divisions. The balance for disposal decreased from 33,386 to 27,655. The amount recovered was Rs.44·13 lakhs as against Rs.40·38 lakhs last year. The provincial percentage of the total amount recovered to the total demand remained at 32 per cent. Divisional percentages varied from 55 in Gorakhpur to 23 in Fyzabad.

Land acquisition.

49. The total area of land acquired for public purposes by Government was this year 10,233 acres as against 7,685 last year. The total amount of compensation paid fell from Rs.11·39 lakhs to Rs.5·54 lakhs.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

12. Course of legislation.

50. The following Acts were passed by the Legislative Council between January 1, 1932 and December 31, 1932 :—

(1) The United Provinces Goondas Act, I of 1932.

(2) The United Provinces Land Revenue (Amendment) Act, II of 1932.

(3) The United Provinces Court Fees (Amendment) Act, III of 1932.

(4) The United Provinces Stamp (Amendment) Act, IV of 1932.

(5) The United Provinces Municipalities (Amendment) Act, V of 1932.

(6) The Northern India Canal and Drainage (Amendment) Act, VI of 1932.

(7) The United Provinces Court Fees (Second Amendment) Act, VII of 1932.

(8) The United Provinces Assistance of Tenants Act, VIII of 1932.

(9) The United Provinces District Boards (Amendment) Act, IX of 1932.

(10) The United Provinces District Boards (Second Amendment) Act, X of 1932.

(11) The United Provinces Municipalities (Second Amendment) Act, XI of 1932.

(12) The United Provinces Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Act, XII of 1932.

(13) The United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Act, XIII of 1932.

(14) The United Provinces Special Powers Act, XIV of 1932.

(15) The United Provinces Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act, XV of 1932.

The work of the Legislative Council during 1933 is described in the General Summary.

13. Police.

(See *the Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year ending December* 31, 1932.)

General.

51. The strain to which economic distress had subjected the force during 1931 continued throughout the year 1932 and was aggravated by a revival of political tension. Towards the end of 1931 Congress had opened a new no-rent campaign to which Government had replied with the promulgation of the United Provinces Ordinance. Thus for the first five months of the year the police were pre-occupied with political disturbances. The success with which these were met drove the protagonists of Congress from open to secret propaganda and later to a senseless campaign of sabotage which did nothing to advance either the cause or the prestige of that body. After the Premier's award and the Poona pact the removal of untouchability replaced direct opposition to Government as the avowed immediate objective of Mr. Gandhi and some of his followers. These events all had their effect upon the work of the police. The faith of the masses in the established order had been shaken by the uncertainty of the times, by the depression in agriculture and trade, and by Congress propaganda which was directed with particular force against the Revenue and Excise administration, and there was in consequence a marked increase in all forms of serious crime. In economic causes may be found the explanation for the increases in theft, burglary and dacoity, while the close connexion between political disturbances and a general spirit of lawlessness, a connexion which the history of the past twelve years emphasizes, resulted in a serious increase in the numbers of riots and of offences in which firearms were used. Revolutionaries also took advantage of the disturbed conditions of the year to perpetrate no less than 25 bomb outrages of which thirteen, resulting in injuries to ten constables, had as their objective either police officers or police buildings.

Crime statistics and investigation.

52. Inclusive of cases reported to courts the total number of true cognizable cases reported during the year was 151,245 or 2,107 less than during the previous year, while the number of reports of non-cognizable cases increased from 141,436 to

144,892. The last figure includes 6,377 political cases and 7,892 cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, compared with 1,879 political cases and 8,496 motor cases included in the figure for 1931. The total number of true cases investigated by the police increased by 555 to 58,755. The percentage of convictions to investigations rose from 21 in 1931 to 22·3 and that of convictions to cases tried from 84·4 to 85·8.

Murder and culpable homicide.

53. Exclusive of false cases and cases in which murderers committed suicide, the number of murders reported dropped from 999 to 926, while the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported rose from 23 to 24. Similarly, a decrease from 447 to 446 in the total number of true cases of culpable homicide was accompanied by an increase from 50 to 56 in the percentage of convictions. Four constables and five village chaukidars were killed in the discharge of their duties.

Rioting.

54. There was a further and serious increase from 1,380 to 2,271 in the number of riots, a form of crime which, it is noticed, is particularly affected by political disturbances, the average number of cases reported in the two years 1931 and 1932 being 95·2 per cent. higher than the average of the years 1925 to 1930. In spite of the tension caused by the Cawnpore riots of 1931, however, there were only 13 communal riots during the year, none of which was very serious. Preventive action was taken under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, in 1,616 cases against 1,500 in 1931.

Grievous hurt.

55. The number of true cases of grievous hurt reported during the year fell from 2,756 to 2,609. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried rose from 85 to 87.

Dacoity.

56. The figures for dacoity during the last three years are—

1930	... 727
1931	... 1,026
1932	... 1,095

The districts which reported the largest number of dacoities were Gorakhpur (88), Agra and Etawah (68 each), Cawnpore (65), Farrukhabad (64) and Rae Bareli (52). Inclusive of cases

of dacoity with murder, which rose from 86 to 104 in number, there were 1,199 dacoities reported during the year, in 548 of which firearms were either used or carried. Convictions were obtained in 331 cases against 268 in 1931. The pre-occupation of the police with political disturbances, the reduction in the number of chaukidars, and economic causes are believed to be largely responsible for the increase in this form of crime. Additional factors noticed during the year are the tendency of professional robbers to band together in gangs of dacoits and the facility with which motor transport enables gangs to disperse within a few hours of the commission of their crimes. One gang for example used to travel from Delhi to the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts to commit dacoities, returning to their base and dispersing before the dacoity was reported. Districts bordering on Indian States were particularly subject to dacoity; thus in Agra 40 per cent. of the dacoities reported during the year were committed by gangs operating from the neighbouring states.

Robbery. 57. Although robberies increased from 677 to 704, this increase is not so marked as that in the case of dacoity, a fact which has to some extent been explained in the foregoing paragraph. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried rose from 81 to 83.

Burglary. 58. There were 36,646 reports of burglary, a slight decrease below the figure of the previous year. It is believed that, while this decrease at a time when an increase might be expected may to some extent be due to a tendency on the part of professional burglars to band together to commit robberies and dacoities, the main factor governing the figure for the year is failure on the part of victims to report, a failure due largely to the reduction in the number of village chaukidars. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 11 compared with 10 in 1931.

Theft. 59. The number of true cases of theft increased from 16,294 to 17,600 and the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported from 20 to 22. The continued increase in thefts of bicycles which brought the total number of such cases from 991 to 1,286

was naturally most marked in the big cities. Thefts of arms decreased from 156 to 134. Twenty-eight pistols and revolvers were stolen and 14 recovered against 35 and 13 respectively in 1931. A further decrease from 4,506 to 3,962 in the figures for cattle theft was, there is no doubt, due largely, as in the case of burglary, to failure on the part of victims to report.

Other crimes.

60. Reports of kidnapping decreased from 722 to 711. The most sensational case of harbouring during the year was that in which Mrs. Jafar Ali was convicted for harbouring the notorious revolutionary absconder Yashpal. Although there was a gratifying increase from 1,880 to 2,005 in the number of excise cases instituted by the police, the number of prosecutions in connexion with cocaine traffic fell from 133 to 36.

Prevention and Surveillance.

61. With the opening of 8,973 new history sheets, of which 4,187 were for ex-convicts, and the closing of 10,558 sheets, the total number of history sheets decreased from 50,896 to 49,384. The number of persons dealt with under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code, rose from 3,383 to 3,859, while that of those proceeded against under section 110 rose from 2,948 to 3,117.

Absconders.

62. On January 1, there were 3,139 absconded offenders registered in the province. During the year 1,436 names were added and 1,471 struck off. Of 1,107 persons shown as apprehended 375 surrendered voluntarily in court, nine were arrested by private persons and the remainder by the police.

Criminal tribes.

63. The number of registered members rose by 96 to 40,264. No new tribe or gang was proclaimed during the year. The registration of 366 persons was cancelled, while 211 were exempted from registration on account of good behaviour. Prosecutions under the Act increased by 145 to 1,810. The Salvation Army settlements showed a profit of Rs.1,519 during the year against a loss of Rs.5,783 in 1931 and also reduced their cost of maintenance from Rs.20-10-0 to Rs.17 per head. The settlements in general continued to make good progress.

Railway police.

64. The railway police was completely reorganized during the year. The transfer to superintendents of the district police of the duties of maintaining law and order on the railways

made possible the abolition of three posts of superintendent in the railway police. A nucleus of men was, however, retained in order to deal with unlocalised crime, to supply train guards and to staff the Central Investigation Agency. For the control of this force five gazetted officers of lower status than that of superintendent were retained under the direct control of the Assistant Inspector-General in charge of railway police. The scheme has involved the reduction of 13 inspectors, 11 sergeants, 45 sub-inspectors, 93 head constables and 201 constables, and has resulted in a saving of considerably over two lakhs of rupees and, there is reason to believe, in greater efficiency and more prompt investigation of cases. The volume of cognizable crime reported decreased further from 3,197 to 3,153 cases. This decrease is attributed to less travelling on the part of the general public and to the success of the reorganization scheme. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported rose from 28·9 to 29·9. The number of cases of theft fell from 2,255 to 2,142. There were 89 cases of the pulling of alarm chains by political agitators, while of 113 cases of the cutting of railway telegraph-wire, 82 were suspected to be the work of Congress agents. Twenty-six cases of obstruction were reported against 16 during the previous year. There was no serious derailment during the year.

Criminal Investigation Department.

65. The Investigation Branch took up seven new cases during the year against 13 in 1931. The total number of cases for disposal was 18, of which six ended in conviction, seven were undetected and five were pending at the close of the year. Forty-six accused persons in the important inter-provincial coining conspiracy case, into which the department began to inquire over two years ago, were committed to sessions. The Special Branch was particularly successful in its counter-revolutionary work. Several revolutionary leaders and absconders who had met in the Meerut district at the end of 1931 to make new plans were arrested, notably Yashpal on January 23, 1931. In April six men were arrested by the Delhi and Meerut police, while in August extensive raids by Special Branch officers and the Cawnpore police in Cawnpore resulted in about twenty arrests and the recovery of several firearms including five

revolvers. In Agra four revolvers and one automatic pistol were recovered by officers of the department, and a conspiracy case was instituted against six persons.

Police Training School.

66. In addition to 159 sub-inspector cadets who joined the Police Training School at the beginning of the 1931-32 session, six probationary assistant superintendents of police and one deputy superintendent received training during the year.

Motor traffic.

67. The number of persons killed as a result of motor accidents decreased from 165 to 146 and of those injured from 1,095 to 908. A certain loss of efficiency is reported from the larger districts as a result of the withdrawal of men from police stations and watch and ward duties in order to meet the increasing demands of traffic control.

Cost of the Force.

68. Although with enforced economies expenditure fell from Rs.1,72 lakhs to Rs.1,58 lakhs, neither health nor training was allowed to suffer.

Buildings.

69. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs.4·61 lakhs, of which Rs.1·82 lakhs were spent on repairs.

Discipline, health and morale.

70. Although the number of men punished judicially rose from 22 to 29, cases of ill-treatment and extortion fell from 16 to 13, and the discipline of the force remained good. An improvement in general health is reflected in the decrease from 42·4 to 33·9 in the percentage of the total force admitted to hospital, while the popularity of the service as a career is attested by the fact that the supply of recruits of good quality far exceeded the demand.

14. Criminal Justice.

(See *the reports of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad and of the Chief Court of Oudh on criminal justice for the year ending December* 31, 1932.)

A—Agra Province.

Judicial staff.

71. The number of sessions divisions was 19 as in the previous year. In addition to the permanent courts of additional sessions judges, temporary additional sessions judges worked in four districts and temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in 14 districts for parts of the year.

Number of trials.

72. Offences reported under the Indian Penal Code increased from 85,641 to 90,069 and the number of persons brought to trial from 52,615 to 55,339. Although more than half of the increase in the number of cases was under the heads of "hurt" and "offences against public health", this increase in crime cannot be regarded as anything but serious. There were marked increases in the number of cases against public tranquillity. The number of persons brought to trial for offences against life rose from 4,311 to 4,502 and of those convicted from 1,586 to 1,817. The number of persons brought to trial for robbery and dacoity rose by 380. There was a general increase in the number of offences against the person.

The duration and results of trials.

73. The average duration of cases in courts fell by one to ten days. Cases pending over six weeks further decreased by 207 to 3,114. Although the number of persons under trial in magisterial courts rose by 23,665 and the number of witnesses examined by 5,458, the number of witnesses detained for more than two days fell appreciably by 4,571 to 11,136. It would appear that serious efforts are being made to release witnesses speedily. The percentage of convictions to trials fell by two to 53 in the courts of session, but increased from 48 to 51 in magisterial courts.

Punishments.

74. The number of persons condemned to death by the courts of sessions rose from 217 to 234. Of these, the sentences of 121 were confirmed, 30 persons were released, 27 obtained a modification of sentence, one person died and the cases of 55 were pending at the end of the year. One hundred and eleven persons were executed in the year under review as against 80 in 1931 and 92 in 1930. The number of persons sentenced to transportation for life fell by four to 402. Solitary confinement was awarded in 2 per cent. of sentences of rigorous imprisonment as compared with 3 per cent. in the preceding year. The number of persons sentenced to whipping rose from 799 to 852 and the percentage of cases in which whipping was ordered out of those in which it could have been given rose from 14·47 to 15·46. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment of 15 days or under increased from 1,565 to 1,822. Fines rose from Rs.9,3 lakhs to Rs.13,3 lakhs.

75. The number of appeals before the courts arose from 25,691 to 27,513. Sixty-five per cent. of sentences were confirmed as against 67 last year. The number of appeals by Government against orders of acquittal rose from 299 to 323. Appeals.

B—OUDH.

76. The permanent staff of the province was unchanged. Temporary sessions and subordinate judges worked in three districts, and 15 subordinate judges worked as assistant sessions judges. Judicial staff.

An I. C. S. Officer deputed to Oudh for judicial training was invested with the powers of a sessions and subordinate judge and did some civil and criminal work at Lucknow from October 5, 1932.

77. There was an abnormal increase of about 16 per cent. in the total number of offences reported during the year. It amounted to 77,667, which is the highest figure ever returned in the province. The increase is shared by the various classes of offences, the major portion of the rise, however, being in political offences and offences under the special and local laws. The percentage of convictions increased from 47 to 51 during the year. The number of offences under the Indian Penal Code increased from 25,548 to 26,862 and the number of cases committed to sessions from 698 to 787. There was a material increase in the volume of the more serious forms of crime. Number of trials.

78. The average duration of cases was still about seven days. The number of cases pending for more than six weeks increased from 1,000 to 1,170. Duration of trials.

79. The number of persons condemned to death fell from 88 to 65, but the number of persons sentenced to transportation rose from 101 to 127. The number of persons imprisoned for less than 15 days increased from 515 to 609. The punishment of whipping was only inflicted in 7 per cent. of the cases where it could have been legally imposed. The total amount of fines imposed rose from 2,15 to 3,03 lakhs. Punishments.

80. Appeals before magistrates increased from 836 to 1,045. Before sessions courts the number of appeals decreased from 2,491 to 2,352. The percentage of successful appellants in Appeals.

appeals against the decisions of magistrates decreased from 22 to 18 but increased in appeals against the decisions of assistant sessions judges from 15·5 to 30·7. Appeals to the Chief Court rose from 475 to 561. Eighteen per cent. were wholly successful and 15 per cent. partly successful. Government filed 12 appeals against orders of acquittal.

15. Prisons.

(See *the Report on the Condition and Management of the Jails for the year ending December* 31, 1932.)

General.

81. It is reported that on the whole there is an improvement in the classification of prisoners. The experiment begun last year of using the "B" class prisoners to teach illiterate "C" class prisoners was, on the whole, successful; but the supply of instructors is limited. Political "C" class prisoners gave trouble in many of the jails. There was much agitation against their treatment; but in each of the five cases in which criminal proceedings were brought against officials in jails the officials concerned were acquitted.

Jail Population.

82. The daily average population of the jails was at its highest in March at 37,254, while the average population for the year was 36,703, and the average overcrowding during the greater part of the year was 2,015. The number of female prisoners, which had decreased steadily since the beginning of the century, rose again during the year from 550 to 1,014. The general increase in prisoners is due to the conviction of persons in connexion with the civil disobedience movement. To relieve overcrowding, Government sanctioned a jail delivery on May 4, 1932, which resulted in the release of 1,851 convicts. But the relief given was merely temporary, and the work of the jail staff continued to be more strenuous and exacting than in any previous year.

Conduct and Discipline.

83. The total number of jail offences was 55,243 on an average convict population of 31,054 as compared with 35,414 on an average convict population of 26,435 of last year. Out of the total number of punishments awarded during the year 59·9 per cent. were awarded to "C" class prisoners convicted of offences

arising out of the civil disobedience movement. The conduct of the ordinary prisoner was considerably better than usual in spite of the fact that the ordinary prisoners outnumbered the political prisoners by at least two to one. Nearly 55 per cent. of the total offences related to work. Assaults, mutiny and escapes accounted for 64 offences as compared with 24 in the previous year. Thirty-six of these were accounted for by an assault at the Allahabad Central Prison and a riot by political prisoners at the Benares District Jail. Forty-seven prisoners were whipped during the year as against 18 during the previous year. Of the convicts whipped during the year 21 were habituals. A disturbance took place in the Fatehpur District Jail on June 5, 1932, which resulted in firing by the guard and the injury of two convicts and the death of one. Fetters and handcuffs were imposed on 17,611 convicts as compared with 8,182 in 1931. Escapes increased from four to six. The grave deterioration in discipline was entirely due to "C" class political prisoners.

Health.

84. The death rate per thousand among convicts fell from 10·9 to 9·2. This figure is particularly satisfactory in view of the fact that practically every jail was overcrowded throughout the year. The daily average number of sick rose slightly from 20·3 to 21·2 per thousand. This increase was due to influenza and mumps. Deaths from heat stroke again increased from 24 to 41. The special malarial survey carried out last year in several jails has resulted in a marked decrease in the number of admissions to hospital and in most cases in the number of deaths also. Fifty per cent. of the leper prisoners in the Rae Bareli District Jail showed marked improvement as a result of medical treatment.

Expenditure.

85. The total expenditure increased from Rs.24·27 lakhs to Rs.25·57 lakhs, but the average cost per head fell from Rs.75-8-2 to Rs.69-10-8, the lowest figure on record, which was attained by means of the 10 per cent. reduction in the pay of the staff.

Employment

86. The number of convicts employed on jail manufactures rose from 8,027 to 9,793. The cash profits fell from Rs.1·88 lakhs to Rs.1·68 lakhs. The decrease in profits is due to the

disorganization of factory work by political unrest and the curtailment of orders by Government departments.

16. Civil Justice.

(See *the separate Reports on Civil Justice for Agra and Oudh for the year* 1932, *and the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in Kumaun for the year* 1932.)

A—Agra Province.

Administration.

87. Some of the economy measures proposed by the Court in 1931 came into effect in 1932, while further reductions were carried out in the staff of courts.

Judicial staff.

88. Temporary additional district and sessions judges worked in four districts, temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges in 14, temporary additional subordinate judges in 21 and temporary additional munsifs in 20.

Suits.

89. The total number of suits instituted increased by 5,319 to 202,593. The most noticeable increase is under the head "Suits for money or moveable property". This increase has not been fully explained. The total number of suits for disposal increased from 286,437 to 291,469, but the number pending at the end of the year decreased from 42,758 to 38,414. The number pending for more than a year increased from 993 to 1,057. The average duration of contested suits dropped from 99 to 92 days, but of uncontested suits rose from 36 to 39.

Appeals.

90. The total number of regular civil appeals before the courts subordinate to the High Court decreased from 21,846 to 18,439; before the High Court the total number of regular appeals decreased by 287 to 6,418. The average duration of contested appeals in the courts fell from 449 to 428 days, while that of uncontested appeals rose from 275 to 290 days.

Execution of decrees.

91. Applications for execution increased by 16,668 to 220,026. The number disposed of increased by 10,283 to 158,851. The percentage of fructuous applications fell from 47 to 43.

B—Province of Oudh.

Judicial staff.

92. Temporary additional sessions and subordinate judges worked in three districts and additional subordinate judges worked in seven districts during the year. In addition one subordinate judge worked as second additional small cause court judge and another as additional subordinate judge during the year.

An I. C. S. officer deputed to Oudh for judicial training was invested with the powers of a sessions and subordinate judge and did some civil and criminal work at Lucknow from October 5, 1932.

Suits.

93. The total number of suits instituted fell by 329 to 68,150. The number of suits pending at the end of the year fell from 13,256 to 10,870, but the number pending for over a year rose from 76 to 118. The average duration of contested suits fell from 108 to 101 days, and of uncontested suits from 63 to 60 days.

Appeals.

94. The total number of appeals instituted fell from 1,899 to 1,777, but the number pending at the end of the year rose from 934 to 1,012, and the average duration of contested appeals rose from 163 to 192 and of uncontested from 108 to 142 days.

Execution of decrees.

95. The amount of executions which were before the courts rose during the year, 66,884 applications being filed as against 65,014 in 1931. The number of applications pending for three months rose by over 17 per cent. to 3,854. The percentage of fructuous applications decreased from 24 to 23 per cent. on the regular side, but increased very slightly from 9·28 to 9·7 per cent. on the small cause court side.

C—Kumaun Division.

Suits.

96. The only miscellaneous case before the courts was disposed of during the year.

Appeals.

97. The only miscellaneous appeal was settled during the year. One appeal from a decree was also heard during the year.

Execution of decrees.

98. There were 230 applications for execution of decrees during the year as against 383 last year. Of these 15 were satisfied in full.

17. Registration.

Registration.

99. The total number of documents registered increased by 8·6 per cent. to 241,335. The bulk of the increase falls under the heads "Sales" and "Mortgages".

Financial.

100. The total income of the department rose by 16·5 per cent. to Rs.12·99 lakhs. The bulk of the increase is due to registration fees which have increased by 17·2 per cent. It must be noted that these were enhanced by 12½ per cent. from May 1, 1932. Expenditure during the year fell by 11·3 per cent. to Rs.4·32 lakhs.

It is gratifying to note that the income from inspections and searches rose by 20·3 per cent.

Inspections.

101. There were 804 inspections of registration offices this year as against 735 in 1931. One case of prosecution under the Registration Act was reported. It is still pending in the courts. A departmental inquiry against the sub-registrar of Orai is under the consideration of Government.

General.

102. The total value of immovable property dealt by the instruments registered this year was Rs.17·5 crores as against Rs.14·9 crores last year.

The direct recruitment of sub-registrars has been abolished.

18. District Boards.

(*This section deals with the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

General.

103. There was no change in the constitution of the district boards except that the number of nominated members increased from 92 to 122, women members being nominated to 36 district boards under section 2 of the District Boards Amendment Act, 1932, which provides for representation of the interests of women in rural areas. The three boards of Hamirpur, Rae Bareli and Hardoi remained under suspension during the year, Hamirpur being released at its close. The total number of meetings of boards fell from 801 to 778, while five boards failed to hold the statutory annual minimum of 12. The number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum further decreased from 159 to 118, though in Banda no less than 17 out of 21, in

Bahraich 11 out of 27 and in Sultanpur nine out of 20 meetings proved abortive. The number of adjourned meetings also fell from 116 to 92. The District Board of Jhansi was again conspicuous for adjourning 14 out of 24 meetings. The percentage of attendance rose from 54·0 to 57·27 and only in ten boards against 21 last year was it below 50 per cent. The highest average percentage of attendance was 77 in Muttra, where the number of meetings held was the lowest in the province.

104. The total income of the year fell by Rs.4·39 lakhs to Rs.195·0 lakhs. Expenditure also fell by Rs.13·74 lakhs to Rs.184·54 lakhs. The tax on circumstances and property remained in force in 21 districts and yielded Rs.1·42 lakhs more than in the previous year, but several boards spent about one-third of the income in collecting the tax and in more than one district the cost of realization actually exceeded the income from it, the initial cost of the first assessment being of course very heavy. For the first time during the last seven years the income from pounds increased; but in a number of district boards the pound accounts continued to be maintained unsatisfactorily, and cases of embezzlement and other serious irregularities were frequent. In 21 districts several pounds did not yield sufficient income to cover the expenditure required for their maintenance. The income from ferries rose during the year. The figure of income per head of population fell from 7 annas 1 pie to 7 annas. The balance at the absolute disposal of the boards rose from Rs.10·34 lakhs to Rs.16·99 lakhs, but invested funds further decreased from Rs.14·03 lakhs to Rs.13·76 lakhs and 11 boards continued to have none at all. The ordinary expenditure of nine boards exceeded their ordinary income. Finance.

105. In only a small number of boards were the accounts found to be satisfactory. In the case of 19 boards they were reported to be unsatisfactory, and in seven more to be capable of improvement, while those of Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Farrukhabad showed no improvement at all. In 15 boards embezzlements and other serious irregularities were detected. Azamgarh was responsible for four such cases, among them Audit remarks.

being embezzlements amounting to Rs.13,952-13-6. A typical instance of irresponsiblity in dealing with dishonest clerks was revealed at Meerut, where the fair *ahlmad* misappropriated Rs.6 shop rent at the Nauchandi fair by altering a receipt from Rs.18 to Rs.12. The shopkeeper claimed a refund of Rs.6 on the ground that he had paid Rs.18, and Rs.6 was accordingly refunded by the Board. When this irregularity was brought to the notice of the Board they resolved that the sum of Rs.6 should be recovered from the shopkeeper at the next fair, or, if this proved impossible, the remission of the amount should be sanctioned. In effect, the shopkeeper, or failing him the Board, must make good the embezzlement and not the *ahlmad*. This Board has also written off Rs.3,442-9-6 out of about Rs.5,000 embezzled some years ago.

The financial position of 24 boards was unsatisfactory, the most serious cases being perhaps those of Gonda, whose liabilities aggregated Rs.95,123 and whose invested funds have practically vanished, Cawnpore, Farrukhabad, and Aligarh. In 13 boards the non-recurring grants received from Government were not fully utilized or spent within a reasonable time on the specific objects for which they were meant.

Many boards delayed the preparation of the tax assessment list and badly neglected the work of collection. In Cawnpore and Saharanpur over a lakh of rupees each remained unrealized at the close of the year.

Irregularities in the public works branch of boards continued to be common, the most usual form being the employment of road gangs on work in the interest of individual members.

The keeping of accounts has on the whole continued to deteriorate.

Public Health.

106. For the fifth year in succession there was a further decrease in expenditure on public health, the fall being from Rs.2·97 lakhs to Rs.2·34 lakhs. Rural sanitation, though a subject of vital importance, has so far been very inadequately attended to by the boards. The District Health Service continued in force in 28 districts. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs.3·04 lakhs against Rs.2·96 lakhs in the previous year.

Roads.

107. Boards spent Rs.16·60 lakhs on repairs to metalled roads, as compared with Rs.16·32 lakhs last year, but their expenditure on unmetalled roads fell from Rs.4·75 to Rs.4·66 lakhs, while the slight increase in expenditure on metalled roads was quite inadequate. Contractors and subordinate officials were inadequately supervised, with the result that in most cases only a portion of the money voted was actually spent on the repairing of the roads. The question of taxing motor and other vehicles using district board roads is still under the consideration of Government, but it is now questionable whether the average motor vehicle does the average district board road as much damage as it suffers itself from the ruined road.

Education.

108. The total expenditure by all boards on education fell from Rs.115·91 lakhs to Rs.108·93 lakhs, and the total number of scholars in schools managed or aided by district boards has further declined. The expenditure on female education fell from Rs.3·68 lakhs to Rs.3·60 lakhs, and though the total number of female scholars in district boards schools showed a slight increase the progress of female education continues to be slow and is not receiving its due share of attention. The amount spent on education for the depressed classes also fell from Rs.1·38 to Rs.1·35 lakhs.

Village Panchayats.

109. The number of village *panchayats* decreased by 352 to 4,289 and the number of civil cases by 8,736 to 65,510; criminal cases increased by 333 to 25,169. The total number of cases pending at the beginning and instituted during the year was 96,326, of which 91,476 were disposed of during the year. The distribution of *panchayats* over the province remained as uneven as before, varying from six in Naini Tal and 31 in Bahraich to 292 in Basti and 229 in Benares and Fyzabad. The decline in their number is due not so much to any defects inherent in the scheme as to the hasty establishment of *panchayats* in villages in which owing to party feeling or other unsuitability they cannot possibly succeed and to the fact that the regular district and tahsil staff can only supervise a limited number. A *panchayat* is apt to go wrong and can hardly be expected to flourish unless

it is occasionally inspected and encouraged by the sub divisional officer, while sub-divisional officers, whose camping is limited to six weeks, can hardly be expected to inspect more than 20 *panchayats* in addition to their other duties. *Panchayats* can be, but very seldom are, of particular value in the organization of village sanitation; this and also their usefulness in settling litigation depends almost entirely on the personality of the *sarpanch*, while, as already indicated, the existence of faction in a village is invariably fatal, as it leads to injustice in the decision of cases which comes in due course to the notice of the district officer through the consequent applications for exercise of his power under section 71 of the Act to quash a *panchayat's* proceedings at any stage.

19. Municipal Boards.

(*This section deals with the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

Constitution.

110. Many boards continued their practice of submitting their annual reports extremely late, with the result that the provincial review on their working was not ready when this report was prepared in February, 1934.

The number of boards was 85 as last year. The postponed municipal elections at Cawnpore took place in December, 1932. For the first time in the history of the board two women members were elected. There were 73 elected non-official chairmen, seven nominated non-official chairmen, and four nominated official chairmen. The Board at Khurja remained superseded during the year, while that of Hardoi was also superseded and inquiries started into the affairs of Benares and Nawabganj. The number of nominated members rose from 186 to 245, owing mainly to 58 nominations of women, and of elected members from 977 to 980. The number of official members rose from eight to eleven, and of Europeans from 24 to 36. There was a rise from 1,809 to 2,095 in the number of meetings held and from 171 to 217 in that of meetings adjourned, but the number of meetings which proved abortive for want of a quorum fell from 168 to 121.

General finances.

111. The total receipts of all the boards, excluding opening balances, rose from Rs.1,68·35 to Rs.1,74·93 lakhs. Total disbursements fell slighty from Rs.1,73·73 lakhs to Rs.1,70·65 lakhs. Income thus exceeded expenditure by four lakhs. The total of closing balances, which was Rs.27·78, was Rs.4 lakhs higher than that of opening balances. Invested funds, however, decreased slightly from Rs.19·14 lakhs to Rs.19·06 lakhs, while outstanding loans were further reduced from Rs.1,33·28 lakhs to Rs.1,18 59 lakhs. Of the total income, grants and contributions fell from Rs.766 lakhs to Rs.6·23 lakhs and the share contributed by Government from Rs.6·84 lakhs to Rs.5·20 lakhs. Government grants for educational purposes fell from Rs.5·05 lakhs to Rs.4·24 lakhs and for medical from Rs.25,816 to Rs.11,218, mainly due to the stoppage of the Government contribution to municipal boards towards the pay of sanitary inspectors. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation rose from Rs.38·11 lakhs to Rs.41·43 lakhs and the total derived from rates and taxes similarly rose from Rs.1,10·30 lakhs to Rs.1,14·67 lakhs.

Octroi provided Rs.36·82 lakhs as against Rs.35·21 lakhs, while the income from pilgrim tax fell slightly from Rs.2·44 lakhs to Rs.2·43 lakhs. The income from the tax on houses and lands increased from Rs.10·97 lakhs to Rs.11·43 lakhs while the returns from taxation of animals and vehicles rose by Rs.13,600 to Rs.3·22 lakhs. The tax on professions and trades further rose from Rs.1·84 lakhs to Rs.2·32 lakhs and the income from tolls on roads and ferries increased by Rs.22 lakhs to Rs.5 24 lakhs. The tax on circumstances and property returns fell from Rs.1·48 lakhs to Rs.1·32 lakhs. There was an increase in terminal tax and tolls from Rs.24·77 and Rs.7·33 lakhs to Rs.25·63 and Rs.7·58 lakhs respectively, and water rate also increased from Rs.16·85 lakhs to Rs.17·39 lakhs. There was a slight decrease under conservancy taxes and receipts. Realizations from special acts rose from Rs.2 24 lakhs to Rs 2·49 lakhs and the proceeds of rents of lands, houses, etc. by Rs.1·12 lakhs to Rs.8·8 lakhs, while the income from markets and slaughter-houses fell from Rs.5·14 lakhs to Rs.5·06 lakhs.

Expenditure.

Under the head of general administration and collecting charges there was a decrease in the cost of general administration and collections of taxes and tolls on roads and ferries while there was an increase in the cost of survey of land, refunds and pension and gratuities. There was thus a general decrease from Rs.18·42 lakhs to Rs.18·06 lakhs. Under the head of public safety there were decreases in the cost of lighting and rewards for destruction of wild animals, while there was an increase in the cost of fire establishment. There was a net decrease from Rs.17·62 to Rs.15·36 lakhs under this main head.

Under the main head of public health and convenience expenditure showed a fall from Rs.83·38 lakhs to Rs.81·55 lakhs, the main decreases being of Rs ·16 lakhs in health officers and sanitary inspectors, of Rs.·24 lakhs in public works establishment and of Rs.·13 lakhs in hospitals and dispensaries. In addition there was a decrease of over a lakh in the expenditure on roads which fell from Rs.15·49 lakhs to Rs.14·21 lakhs. Under the main head of public instruction there was a slight decrease in expenditure from Rs.21·06 lakhs to Rs.20·82 lakhs. The main fall was in expenditure on construction and repairs of school buildings and in contributions. Expenditure on libraries and on school and colleges generally increased. Printing and law charges fell slightly, and interest charges on loans fell from Rs.7·62 lakhs to Rs.6·91 lakhs.

General

112. An Act was passed during the year which amended the Municipalities Act, 1916 with the effect that Government were empowered to nominate one woman member to every municipal board in the province. The amendment became law in August, 1932, since which date 58 women members have been nominated up to the end of March 1933. Owing to the growing tendency of parties in municipal boards to resort to the civil courts as a political move, Government introduced in December, 1933, a Bill further to amend the Municipalities Act with a view to minimising the interference of civil courts in the affairs of the boards. This Bill is at present before a Select Committee. During the year intrigues to oust chairmen by votes of no-confidence greatly multiplied while in many cases

chairmen tried to elude such motions by various devices. Further legislation to deal with this nuisance is under contemplation. In a number of municipal boards the financial position continued to deteriorate, expenditure exceeding income in many cases.

Individual boards.

113. In the Meerut division party faction remained in evidence. Meerut lost its elected chairman who resigned in the face of a motion of no-confidence, while the Saharanpur chairman had to be removed by Government for ignoring a vote of no-confidence. At Muzaffarnagar and Sikandrabad the fate of the chairman hangs in the balance as both have lost their majority, and the boards of Hardwar, Dehra Dun and Roorkee were the only ones which remained free from these scandals.

In the Rohilkhand division five of the 17 municipalities were unable to show the prescribed minimum working balances and one has undischarged liabilities which it cannot meet. Not one of the boards could be said to be economically sound in the way of saving money for future schemes and at the same time providing its citizens with reasonable amenities. The progress of all boards was hindered by the general objection to direct taxation.

In the Kumaun division the finances of the Almora and Naini Tal boards were satisfactory, while those of Kashipur showed some improvement. Party faction was fortunately not in evidence. In the Gorakhpur division the financial position of the Gorakhpur and Azamgarh boards was extremely unsatisfactory though that of Azamgarh has now shown some improvement owing to the recent imposition of octroi. In the Benares division some improvement in administration is reported although the Benares municipality was superseded after the close of the year and the municipal board of Mirzapur is in a very precarious condition. In the Agra division a very slight improvement was shown in Muttra where the year closed with a debit balance of Rs.51,712 as against Rs.62,427 last year. The Agra board have at last approved the Public Health Department's scheme for the installation of meters within three years: a loan of Rs.44,000 was sanctioned by Government for

this purpose but the board has since found the money from its own reserves. There was a complete breakdown in the supply of filtered water in June, 1932, owing to the intake of foul water when the river first rose after the dry months. As a result the municipal authorities have associated the senior medical officer of the cantonment with the municipal medical officer of health in the control of the hygienic side of their water supply and with very beneficial results. The Agra Board continued to disregard audit rules and instructions and devoted its attention to party tactics rather than to such pressing problems as the heavy arrears of taxation outstanding for collection and the disgraceful condition of its water distribution system. The Lucknow board, owing to persistence in having its water-works without a properly qualified Superintendent for nearly three years, had the narrowest of escapes from the complete breakdown of its water-supply, on which its lighting also depends, in June 1932 and February 1933, a disaster the consequences of which, especially in the month of June, would not bear contemplation. The working of the Unao and Rae Bareli boards was on the whole satisfactory but in Sitapur the board had a tendency to division on communal lines and to friction with the district board and political intransigence. The Hardoi board has been superseded as has been already remarked. In the Jhansi division the work of the six boards was conducted with reasonable efficiency, but at Konch there was acute friction on personal grounds and the administration was lax and the financial position most insecure.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

20. Agricultural produce.

(See *the Season and Crop Report for the Fasli year* 1340.)

Character of the season.

114. The monsoon arrived late and finished early with the result that both *kharif* and *rabi* sowings suffered. The *rabi* crops were seriously affected by the shortage of winter rain and by unseasonable rain in April and May. Except in the Meerut and Kumaun divisions, rainfall was below the normal.

Cultivated area.

115. The net cultivated area of the year fell by 0·2 per cent. to 35,044,685 acres. This figure was however higher than the accepted normal based on the figures of 1901—05. Owing to the lateness of the monsoon the area under *kharif* crops was 0·6 per cent. less than last year and 3 per cent. less than normal, while as a result of deficient rainfall in September and October the *rabi* area contracted by 3·7 per cent. though it was 0·1 per cent. in excess of the normal accepted area. This decline in the *rabi* area was probably responsible for the large rise of 27 per cent. in the double-cropped area and for the decrease of 9·6 per cent. in the area under hot weather crops.

Yield of crops.

116. The yields of *bajra* and cotton rose a little, while the output of *juar* and *til* was also slightly better than last year's. Other crops however suffered badly, the yield of late rice, for example, being only 50 per cent. of the normal as against 80 per cent. last year. Early rice, sugarcane, and maize also suffered owing to deficiency in the winter rain. The outturn of almost all the *rabi* crops was 20 to 25 per cent. below the normal, although as compared with the preceding year the outturn of wheat, linseed and rapeseed rose slightly, while that of barley maintained its position. The yield of gram and tobacco fell slightly.

Prices.

117. In June, 1932, wheat was 12 seers to the rupee, rising to 10·25 in August when it became apparent that the *kharif* crop would be scanty. It further rose in January to 9·5 after the

failure of the winter rains, but thereafter fell gradually as the situation improved owing to rainfall in January and February. In April with the arrival of new grain in the market it fell to 13·0, but as a result of unseasonable rain in April and May which damaged crops on the threshing-floor it rose again to 12·5 in June, 1933. Gram began at 17·00 in June 1932 and ended at 15·75 in June 1933. Barley and rice also rose in price during the year.

21. Irrigation.

(See *the report on the administration of the Irrigation Department for the year ending March* 31, 1933, *and the Season and Crop Report for the year ending June* 30, 1933.)

Sources of Irrigation—(a) from works.

118. The total number of masonry wells actually in use rose by 8,947 to 593,886, and that of earthen wells from 606,251 to 644,407. These increases were due to scanty rainfall.

(b) from canals.

119. The monsoon of 1932 began late and ended early, with the result that there was a keen demand for canal water during early *kharif*. From November to January there was a strong demand for water everywhere except in the upper reaches of the Sarda system where timely winter rains had fallen. In the Western and Bundelkhand canals the demand was particularly intense.

Between the last week of December and March there were several falls of rain, with the result that in many areas wells sufficed and the demand for canal water was less intense. Of the total area irrigated by canals, the percentage of *kharif* and *rabi* areas irrigated were 39 and 61 respectively as against 44 and 56 last year.

Supplies of canal water were inadequate during the hot weather as the snow-line in the hills was abnormally high. In the rains and cold weather supplies were generally sufficient, except during the keen December demand in the west which has been alluded to above.

Total irrigation of the year.

120. The net irrigated area, which had fallen by 1·5 per cent. in the previous year, suffered a further fall by ·6 per cent. The main reason for this is that the monsoon rainfall was not enough to fill the tanks and ponds. Thus although the area irrigated from canals, reservoirs and wells rose by 13·2, 11·1 and 8·2 per cent. respectively, that irrigated from other sources fell by 37·5.

Value of irrigated crops

121. The estimated value of crops raised with the help of State-owned irrigation works was this year Rs.15,33 lakhs, or Rs.2,43 lakhs more than last year.

Financial results.

122. The gross revenue from all the canals in the provinces for irrigation in *rabi* 1931-32 and *kharif* 1932 amounted to Rs.2,10 lakhs as against Rs.1,76 lakhs last year, while the net revenue similarly rose from Rs.97 lakhs to Rs.1,28 lakhs.

The increase in revenue was due to the increase in the canal-irrigated area and to the realization of arrears of canal dues.

Return on capital outlay.

123. The return from productive works on capital outlay, inclusive of the Sarda Canal, the Hydro-electric grid scheme, and the Kali Nadi pumping scheme, rose from 0·18 to 1·57 per cent. Exclusive of the above three works, which are not yet fully developed, the return shows a rise from 6·11 to 7·56 per cent.

On unproductive works the net loss was 3·68 per cent. against 3·83 in 1931-32.

New works.

124. The net direct and indirect outlay inclusive of a minus expenditure of Rs.1·35 lakhs under suspense and for receipts on capital, amounted to Rs.10·62 lakhs, of which Rs.10·41 lakhs were spent on productive and the balance on unproductive works. Rs 2·73 lakhs were spent on the Sarda canal and Rs.2·37 lakhs on the Hydro-electric grid scheme during the year.

Navigation.

125. The total receipts for navigation fell from Rs.8,425 to Rs.8,157, while, as no special repair works were carried out during the year, expenditure fell by Rs.4,847 to Rs.3,805.

Hydro-electric grid scheme.

126. The connected industrial load, exclusive of railways and State pumps, rose by 65 per cent. to 7,080 H. P., while the number of units sold increased by 56 per cent. to 13,494,000. The total assessment of revenue rose from Rs.7·08 lakhs to Rs.10·47 lakhs.

22. Agricultural development.

(See *the Reports of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending June* 30, 1933, *and of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year ending June* 30, 1933.)

General.

127. While the general economic position remained unchanged from last year, the upward movement in prices had been too slow for the agriculturist to derive any benefit from it. There was no incentive for him to develop his resources, as he felt that an increase in production would only lead to a further fall in prices and no ultimate material gain to himself. Consequently the year has witnessed an increasing difficulty in seed realization, a shortening of the demand for ploughs and a definite deterioration in the standard of cane cultivation. Until a fair return for his efforts is assured to the producer the incentive to better farming will be lacking.

Administration.

128. The most notable feature of the year was reorganization within the department, so as to meet the reduction of its spending power. The Agricultural College has benefited by the centralization of teaching and the breaking up of the old instructional farm to provide holdings on which ex-students can acquire practical experience in commercial farming.

Research.

129. The Research farm at Cawnpore has been equipped for intensive field work. The Deputy Director of Cattle Breeding has been placed in charge of an Agricultural Circle, but continues to control that portion of the cattle work which requires his expert knowledge. In order to utilize him most effectively the Agricultural circles have been reconstituted and interests in general correlated. The control of engines and farm machinery has been centralized. Effective progress has been made in research into the yield of paddy and its immunization at the provincial station at Nagina. Results of the researches on cane at Shahjahanpur will shortly be available, while work on cotton crops continues at Cawnpore and Raya.

Farms.

130. The total deficit on all kinds of farms fell from Rs.7,939 to Rs.1,262. Three new model farms were opened at Bara Banki, Haidergarh and Unao.

131. There were 69 supervisor candidates in the training class at Partabgarh, while at Ghazipur 14 out of 15 students at the Moss Agricultural Institute were successful in the final examination. At the Cawnpore Agricultural College 28 candidates passed the B. Sc. (Agricultural) Final examination and 27 passed the Intermediate. The percentage of passes in each class fell from 97 to 70 and from 85 to 79 respectively. This decrease is due to the general raising of the standard. Twenty-eight passed the Final Diploma examination from the Agricultural School, Bulandshahr, and 27 passed in the first year class at Gorakhpur. Agricultural training.

132. The number of projects completed during the year was 342, consisting of 47 tube wells of 5″ and over and 280 strainer wells, and 15 dealing with agricultural machinery. The increasing popularity of the small tube well is primarily due to the fact that it can be constructed quicker and more cheaply. The *taqavi* allotment during the year fell from Rs.95,748 to Rs.67,351, but the cash deposits by zamindars and agriculturists rose from Rs.1·65 lakhs to Rs.2·02 lakhs. This steady rise in cash deposits is an indication of the growth of intensive farming. The demand for sugarcane crushers and centrifugals showed an increase. Agricultural Engineering.

133. Altogether 459 bulls were issued as against 555 last year. Three hundred and sixty-one bulls were purchased during the year. Casualties among stock at the Madhurikund farm fell from 93 to 42. The farm at Manjhra issued 140 bulls, mainly Ponwars, during the year. The Hempura farm with a herd numbering 975 head was taken over by the Department from the Tarai and Bhabar Estates during the year. With this herd was amalgamated a herd of 437 cattle from the Departmental cattle farm. One hundred and forty-two bulls were issued from the Bharari farm. Agricultural stock: (a) Cattle-breeding.

The milk supply schemes at Agra and Jhansi were successful.

134. The number of stallions on the roll of the Department fell from 57 to 56, but the number of mares covered rose from 1,759 to 1,888. The progeny of Government stallions continues to (b) Horse breeding.

improve in quality. Eight donkeys were at stud work, and their coverings numbered 218 as against 208 in the previous year.

Diseases among livestock.

135. Deaths from contagious animal diseases fell from 57,357 to 55,110, and those from rinderpest fell from 47,761 to 43,600, the most serious outbreak being in the Benares district. Deaths from foot and mouth diseases and haemorrhagic speticaemia and anthrax were more than last year, while deaths from blackquarter were fewer. The number of deaths amongst horses rose from 87 to 98.

Treatment.

136. The demand for inoculation against rinderpest continued to rise, but iodine injections were also used for the treatment of rinderpest cases. The total number of animals treated at veterinary hospitals and dispensaries rose from 305,215 to 327,878.

Cost: (a) of Department of Agriculture. (b) of Civil Veterinary Department.

Expenditure fell from Rs.20·55 lakhs to Rs.18·7 lakhs. Income rose from Rs.3·45 lakhs to Rs.3·47 lakhs.

137. The cost of the Department fell from Rs.5·11 lakhs to Rs.4·18 lakhs, and receipts rose from Rs.1·11 lakhs to Rs.1·37 lakhs.

23. Horticulture.

(See *the Report on the Working and Administration of the United Provinces Gardens for the year* 1932-33.)

General.

138. The fruit crops at Allahabad were damaged owing to the unusually severe hot weather. The rainfall was unequally distributed, that at Lucknow being much below normal, while at Saharanpur and Naini Tal it was above normal.

Administration.

139. As a measure of economy the post of the Superintendent, Kumaun Government Gardens, was retrenched and the gardens were placed under the administrative charge of the Deputy Director, with the resident overseer in executive charge. The Government orchard at Chaubattia which was on lease for the past eight years was taken over again at the end of the year with a view to running it departmentally as a research station for the improvement of hill fruit.

Work of the year.

140. A beginning was made towards developing an export trade in mangoes from the United Provinces to Europe. An association of fruit-growers under the name of the United

Provinces Fruit Development Board has been formed in order to reconstruct the provincial fruit industry. Fifteen thousand three hundred and ninety-one fruit trees were sold from the different centres during the year. Practical training was given to 18 students at Saharanpur and Lucknow, and certain facilities were given to a private school of fruit culture at Lucknow. Fruit seed to the value of Rs.2,477 was supplied to 205 institutions. A trilingual series of bulletins on fruit cultivation is in the course of compilation.

The department will co-operate with the Director of Agriculture in Bihar and Orissa in utilizing the research station about to be opened at Sabour in Bihar for the improvement of plains fruit.

24. Forests.

(*See the Report on Forest Administration for the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

Area.

141. The area under the control of the Forest Department increased to 5,252 sq. miles by the addition of 16 sq. miles of unclassed forest under the Afforestation Division of the Working Plan Circle consequent on the transfer by the Canal Department of further forest areas.

Forest settlement.

142. During the year more than 4,000 acres of forest and waste land in the Kumaun division were placed under *panchayat* management.

Protection: (a) General.

143. There was a rise in the number of all classes of offences except injury to forest by fire, but there were no cases of special importance. Convictions were obtained in 93 per cent. of the cases taken to court, while of the cases dealt with under section 68 of the Forest Act, 93·6 per cent. were compounded.

b) From fire.

144. The number of fires fell from 493, burning an area of 390 sq. miles, to 300, burning an area of 220 sq. miles. This improvement in spite of the unfavourable climatic season indicates a welcome reduction in incendiary fires.

(c) From injuries due to natural causes.

145. Owing to the severe hot weather of 1932 and the subsequent shortage of winter rain *sal* trees withered in the drier types of *sal* forests from Saharanpur to Bahraich, while in

January, 1933, considerable damage was caused by an unusually severe frost.

Communications.

146. The expenditure on new works rose from Rs.9,137 to Rs.12,676 and that on repairs to roads and bridges from Rs.1,05,092 to Rs.1,92,104. The surplus earned by the tramways rose from Rs.0·59 lakh to Rs.0·72 lakh in the Nandhaur Valley and from Rs.0·33 to Rs.0·38 lakh in Gorakhpur.

Exploitation.

147. No change was made in the method of sale. The timber market at one time showed a possibility of recovery which failed to materialize, while the departmental extraction of timber for sale in the province has practically ceased. The exploitation of resin in the Kumaun Circle continues. The year showed an increase of Rs.19,363 in the surplus. The outturn by purchasers rose under all heads. The year's sale rose from Rs.34·48 lakhs to Rs.35·75 lakhs.

Grazing.

148. The number of animals grazed in the forests was 1,026,818 as against 1,010,237 last year.

Finance.

149. Forest revenue increased from Rs.45·29 lakhs to Rs.45·95 lakhs. The direct expenditure fell from Rs.21·92 lakhs to Rs.20·41 lakhs. The provincial surplus increased by Rs.1·81 lakhs from Rs.18·85 to Rs.20·66 lakhs. This increase was composed of Rs.·30 lakh in net revenue and Rs.1·51 in reduction of expenditure.

Silviculture.

150. The total area under concentrated regeneration at the end of the year rose from 212,255 acres to 221,886 acres and the total expenditure on regeneration fell from Rs.1·16 lakhs to Rs.·94 lakh. All hopes of natural regeneration in the drier types of *sal* forests have been abandoned. The *taungya* system of leasing selected areas to tenants temporarily on condition that they tend the seedlings of trees in addition to the crops which they are allowed to grow has expanded rapidly during the year and is particularly valuable for the regeneration of *sal*. In the resin industry great success has been obtained in the yield of resin by improvement of the existing methods of tapping.

General.

151. The benevolent fund which has been started for the subordinates of the Department already numbers 647 subscribers.

25. Mines and Quarries.

Mines.

152. Strictly speaking, there are no mines in these provinces consisting mainly, as they do, of alluvial plains. Stone and *kankar* quarries are, however, technically classed as mines. A little gold is obtained by washing from the Sona Nadi and the bed of the Chin Sot; the value of the gold so obtained in 1932 was Rs.266.

Quarries.

153. The output of slate was over 200 tons, valued at Rs.406. The output of all sorts of stone, including building stone, dressed and undressed, *chakki* and *khoras* stone slabs and other forms of building stone, extracted from quarries employing not more then 50 persons, was 135,264 tons, valued at the place of extraction at Rs.5,70,635. Other minerals, e.g. ballast, *dhonka*, *bajri*, road metal and morum, etc. worth Rs.3,57,559 were also extracted from several places in the provinces; *kankar* alone accounted for Rs.2,57,334. Gypsum to the extent of about three tons was also picked up in the Garhwal district.

Dhanbad school.

154. No student was sent to the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, during the year.

26. Industrial output.

(See *the Administration Report of the Department of Industries for the year ending June* 30, 1933.)

General.

155. The prices of all commodities slightly rose in July 1932 but declined again in October, though towards the end of the year there was a slight rise. If 100 be taken as the index figure for prices in July 1914 the price of commodities at Calcutta in July 1932 was 97, in October 88, in December 82, and in June 1933, 89. On the whole, however, it must be admitted that the purchasing power of large masses of the people of the province continues to be seriously reduced, and industry and trade to suffer, not only from this, but also from the severe competition of the products of other countries whose currencies have depreciated, in terms of gold, more than that of India.

Leading industries: (1) Cotton.

156. At the beginning of the year, cotton prices showed some improvement, but after December 1932 they tended to fall; this tendency was accelerated by the Japanese boycott of

Indian cotton in connexion with the passing of protective legislation. Towards the close of the year, there was some improvement due to a rise of prices in America. The cotton mills in the province consumed 230,423 bales of cotton of 400 lb. each. Two more spinning mills worked during the year, bringing the total up to 22, and leading to a rise in production.

(2) Cotton weaving.

157. There was no increase in the number of weaving factories, but there was an increase of about 12·5 per cent. in the output of piece-goods, there being a rise in the production of *dhoties*, tent cloths and coloured goods and a fall in prints and cambrics. Towards the end of June the duty on non-British piece-goods was raised from 50 per cent. or 5½ annas per lb. to 75 per cent. or 6½ annas per lb.

In the coloured goods line United Provinces mills had to restrict production and none of them found it necessary to take advantage of the exemption allowed as regards the hours of work for dyeing operations as a "continuous process." Piece-goods prices improved generally towards the close of the year, the main reasons being the enhancement of the duty and the confidence gained by the abrogation of the Indo-Japanese trade treaty. But the actual volume of new business at higher prices was small, and the proportionate rise in the prices of piece-goods was much less than in raw materials, especially raw cotton, the market for which remained firm.

(3) Calico Printing.

158. As a result of the importation of cheap prints in large numbers the ultimate recovery of the indigenous hand-printing industry is hampered. The fashion for printed *saris* gave some impetus to the printing industry at Lucknow and Farrukhabad but before long it had to make room for the machine-prints from Bombay. Indian mills made some progress in machine-printing, and a Cawnpore mill ordered a machine-printing plant.

(4) Hosiery.

159. The condition of the hosiery industry continued to be very unsatisfactory during the year; foreign competition remained almost unchecked. Japanese cotton socks were sold at Re.1-4 to Re.1-8 per dozen pairs, and it was impossible for United Provinces factories even to produce at this price. Hand machines remained idle and power factories worked short hours.

The manufacturers of woollen hosiery were better off, chiefly on account of the Swadeshi movement and the fact that they cater for the upper classes.

Unlike the cotton piece-goods industry the hosiery industry could get no relief, as it was not covered by the Cotton Industry Protection Act.

(5) Silk.

160. Cheap foreign silk and artificial silk fabrics continued to be, or became popular, but even so the handloom weavers of silk were better off than cotton weavers. Benares gold-thread *saris* were very cheap, and the weaving of silk-bordered *saris* is reported to have increased. In spite of the low prices the demand for silk piece-goods like "kashi" silk *chaddars* and suiting did not improve. This fact checked any further increase in the number of cotton-weavers taking to silk-weaving. The Benares dealers in Kashmir and Bengal silk yarns lost much ground to heavy imports from Japan.

(6) Wool.

161. The prices of raw wool improved in September, 1932. This improvement was fairly well maintained till the beginning of 1933, when prices fell again and reached their lowest point towards the close of the year.

The trade in mill products did not improve; the demand, though greater, was still very low. For the first time United Provinces mills had to face keen Japanese competition, even though it started late. The woollen department of one of the United Provinces mills remained closed and another worked intermittently. The spinning mill at Mirzapur which makes carpet yarn for the local industry is, however, reported to have done well.

Handloom weavers of Almora are also reported to have done fairly well. Imported yarn was cheap, and soft woollen *chadars* were made on the fly-shuttle looms introduced in the hills by the department's school at Almora. Even in the plains handloom weavers of silk wove woollen *chadars* during the season, though on a small scale.

Italian, German and later Japanese rugs and blankets practically held the entire field. The blanket manufacturers of

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Najibabad and Muzaffarnagar also suffered, but, they were better off than last year as far as foreign competition was concerned. The handloom weavers had keener competition from the new mills in the Bombay Presidency. It is said that the production of coloured blankets has been brought about or at least appreciably assisted by the propagandist work of the departmental schools and that this has enabled blanket-weavers to retain their foot-hold.

(7) Carpets. 162. The internal market was very dull, but there was a distinct improvement in the volume of the export trade in carpets; prices, however, remained low, due mainly to the import of cheap Persian and European carpets. The Ottawa agreement is claimed to have induced larger exports to England. The quantity exported to the United Kingdom during the period April 1932 to March 1933 is said to have been 4,283,380 lb. valued at Rs.44,61,748 as against 3,537,199 lb. valued at Rs.40,62,194 last year; even after March the improvement was maintained.

During the three months from April to June, 1933, the exports to England rose to 1,404,388 lb. valued at Rs.8,14,156 as against 1,022,650 lb. valued at Rs.11,31,127 in the corresponding period of 1931-32. During this period exports to the United States of America fell off considerably both in value and in quantity; even so, the total volume of export trade increased.

(8) Engineering. 163. As before, railways and government departments continued their policy of reducing their fresh purchases as far as possible. Demand for engineering products on the part of the general public was also slack, the chief exception being in respect of machinery, equipment, and accessories for sugar factories, both vacuum and open-pan, although the machinery in use for the latter is mostly imported.

(9) Sugar. 164. During the year the production of factory-made sugar rose by over 100 per cent. to 188,439 tons, while the number of vacuum-pan factories also rose from 15 to 33.

Up to March 1933, the average monthly price of Cawnpore special sugar remained at or above Rs.9 per maund; from March 1933 a considerable fall took place and the corresponding figures

in March, April, May and June were Rs.8-11, 8-4, 8-6 and 8-8 per maund respectively.

The problem of molasses, already acute, remained unsolved. It was, however, decided that in anticipation of probable developments Government should send a few men abroad for training in the industrial utilization of both molasses and bagasse. Accordingly study leave was granted to two of the Assistant Research Chemists of the Technological Institute and the long-term foreign technical scholarship was also awarded for training in this subject.

(10) Oil.

165. During the year under review the prices of oil seeds and oils gradually went down, causing loss to mills carrying stocks of seed. Towards the end of the year, however, the British demand for linseed showed some improvement; this was partly due to the preference conceded to Indian linseed as a result of the Ottawa pacts. But for the fact that large stocks of Argentine linseed were held in Great Britain and these had to be consumed, the British demand for Indian linseed would have made itself felt earlier.

Indian mills did not find it profitable to crush linseed after the rise in its price in May, 1933.

The United Provinces oil mills worked fairly regularly up to about March 1933, when the prices of oil seeds and therefore also of oils declined. Some mills found it unprofitable to work their entire plant. Luckily for the oil mills at Cawnpore, they held government and railway contracts for mustard, raw linseed, and boiled linseed oils and were thus able to tide over the depression.

The market for oil-cake remained fairly steady throughout the year. Oil-cakes are being increasingly used for manure as well as cattle food. The price of linseed cake fluctuated during the year between Re.1-14 and Rs.2-2 per maund. It is largely exported; hence its price is determined by the foreign rather than the internal demand.

(11) Leather.

166. The internal demand for hides and skins continued to be dull. Owing to some inquiries from abroad, prices improved a little towards the end of the year and the year closed with

the market firm at the higher prices. On the other hand, the total volume of business at those prices did not show any remarkable improvement. The exporting interests continued to agitate for the abolition of the export duty on hides and skins; while the tanning interests pressed equally vehemently for the retention of this protective duty.

Owing mainly to the competition of cheap imported foot-wear and to the continuance of the general reduced purchasing power the demand for leather articles remained dull and the leather-making industry suffered. In this respect, the position of the village tanner was similar to that of the organized factories. Foreign prices for tanned and dressed hides were not found remunerative enough to encourage their export.

Owing to the progressive replacement of the pony and the horse-drawn vehicle by the motor-car and the bus, the manufacture of harness and saddlery is naturally, though gradually, losing its old importance. Demand for harness and saddlery from Government departments and other sources continued to be dull, and in this respect the organized factories suffered perhaps more than the cottage manufacturers, who still continue to meet most of the demand for harness and saddlery for village ponies, ekkas, tongas and similar vehicles.

(12) Glass.

167. The keen competition of Japan and Czecho-Slovakia adversely affected the bangle industry. Towards the middle of the year under review the sheet and plate glass section of the United Provinces Glass Works at Bahjoi had to be closed down for want of business at reasonably remunerative prices.

The enhancement of duty on certain imported raw materials required by the glass industry caused anxiety to glass manufacturers until it became known that, with the ratification of the Ottawa agreements by the Indian Legislature, some of the important raw materials had been excluded from the scheme of enhanced duties on non-British articles.

(13) Soap.

168. Like sugar, the soap industry furnishes one of the exceptions to the generally depressed condition of Indian industries. In the United Provinces, at any rate, this industry has been steadily expanding. Even during the year under

review, two new soap factories equipped with complete toilet-milling plants were set up; one of them had also the boiling plant. Cawnpore factories held more than their share of Government contracts for the supply of soaps. The Oil Section of the Technological Institute claims a good deal of the credit for the expansion of this industry.

(14) Bone and bone-meal.

169. The trade in bones as well as the bone-crushing industry showed no improvement. Indian tea gardens were inclined to prefer chemical manures to bone-meal, and except in the case of England, foreign demand for bone-meal declined. Efforts were made to stimulate the demand for United Provinces bone-meal but the results were disappointing.

(15) Cigarette manufacture.

170. In spite of the continued keen competition of *biris* a new cigarette factory was planned at Allahabad.

(16) Flour.

171. During 1932-33, United Provinces flour mills fared better in their competition with mills in the Punjab. They were not, however, able to recapture their markets in the coal fields of Bihar and Orissa or in Assam. Owing to the benefit of cheap transport of wheat by sea from Karachi, Calcutta mills continued to enjoy their advantage in certain borderland areas.

(17) Gold-thread.

172. The establishment of a modern-type gold-thread factory under French auspices at Bangalore has eliminated the Benares gold-thread industry, so far as Southern and Western India markets are concerned. That factory is, however, said to depend on Benares for a portion of the drawn silver wire required by it. The problem of annealing, which was set to the Technological Institute at the instance of this industry, was solved and the results were passed on to Benares. Lametta-winding and wire-flattening machines were imported from France in 1931-32 with the help of a grant from the Board of Industries; these were tried at the Institute and towards the close of the year were despatched to Benares for demonstration. It is hoped that this will popularize the use of up-to-date machines among the gold-thread makers in the province.

(18) Hardware and locks.

173. In spite of their intrinsic superiority, Aligarh locks lost some ground to cheap, though flimsy, imported locks; the main reason was the reduced purchasing power of the people,

who had therefore to be content with the cheapest locks even when, in normal times, they might have preferred to pay a little more for superior articles.

27. Industrial Development.

(See *the Administration Report of the Department of Industries . . for the year ending June* 30, 1933, *and the Report on the Working of the Indian Factories Act for the year* 1932.)

Financial.

174. With effect from December 1932 the Registrar of Co-operative Societies was given charge of the Department of Industries as well. Similarly, the Head of the Oil Section of the Technological Institute had to work as Deputy Director of Industries. The post of the Principal of the Technological Institute continued to be held in abeyance, his administrative duties being entrusted to the Director; certain other posts were abolished or replaced by posts on lower salaries, or combined with other posts. The Model Weaving School at Sandila and the Dible Industrial School at Nagina were both closed. Grants-in-aid to three schools were terminated. New appointments still continue to be made normally on two-thirds of the sanctioned scales. The emergency cut remained in operation throughout the year. These measures brought down the Department's grant from Rs.12·24 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs.10·86 lakhs in 1932-33. Receipts declined from Rs.1·73 lakhs to Rs.1·64 lakhs.

Technical education.

175. The expenditure on educational and similar institutions (both Government and aided) amounted to Rs.9·53 lakhs. The net expenditure was Rs.6·72 lakhs against Rs.6·76 lakhs in 1931-32 and Rs.7·77 lakhs in 1930-31. Technical education has been gaining in popularity as is shown by the fact that the number of applications for admissions rose from 1,815 to 2,143. The number of students actually admitted was however almost the same as in the previous year. Five hundred and seventy-six stipends and 130 scholarships costing in all about Rs.50,000 were awarded; this is a characteristic feature of the system of industrial technical education in the United Provinces. Of the 577 candidates who appeared for various examinations, 119 passed in the first division, 148 in the second division, and 290 in the third division, while 91 candidates failed.

176. The Department's institutions participated in 36 industrial exhibitions comprising important industrial exhibitions held in the province and some outside the province. Spray and multicolour block-printing, leather-working, and weaving on improved handlooms are amongst some of the processes which were demonstrated. If demonstration parties could not be sent out, exhibits were generally sent. The Model Weaving Schools sent out demonstration parties into the interior of their districts and claim some success in the introduction of fly-shuttle looms. Peripatetic dyeing parties worked at Muzaffarnagar and Najibabad and trained weavers in the dyeing of wool yarn for blankets, *pattoos*, tweeds, etc. The Arts and Crafts School held the usual annual exhibition of graphic and plastic art. Demonstrations and Exhibitions.

177. The main function of the Emporium is to do publicity and propaganda work on behalf of artistic cottage industries; it participated in 13 exhibitions in India and three overseas, the latter being the British Industries Fair, London, and the fairs at Leipzig and Milan. Sole-buying agencies were established at ten different places in seven provinces of India. The total turnover exceeded Rs.50,000. Assistance towards marketing in the form of commercial intelligence and establishment of contacts between buyers and sellers continued to be rendered. Assistance in marketing.

178. The number of regulated factories increased from 461 to 505, but 49 of these remained closed. There were nineteen convictions under the Act and 23 fatal accidents as against eleven in 1931. Security and welfare of labour.

28. Trade.

179. The Department as such is not concerned with trade; but the question of so re-organizing it as to bring marketing as well as trade within the scope of its activities is under consideration.

29. Communications, buildings and power.

(See *the Report of the Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for the year* 1932-33.)

180. Consequent on the abolition of the post of Superintending Engineer, Rajputana, from January 16, 1933, the number of Administration.

posts of Deputy Chief Engineer or Superintending Engineer was reduced from six to five, namely four Deputy Chief Engineers for the Buildings and Roads Branch and one Superintending Engineer for the Public Health Department. From May 6, 1933, the office of the Consulting Architect to Government was abolished, while the post of Electrician, Government House, was held in abeyance from November 18, 1932. The strength of the Indian Service of Engineers was reduced from 23 to 21, of the United Provinces Engineering Service from 40 to 36, and of the Subordinate Engineering Service from 108 to 97. The draft rules for the creation of the United Provinces Service of Engineers, classes I and II, are still under the consideration of Government.

Roads. 181. The department maintained 3,288 miles of metalled and 190 miles of unmetalled roads and 527 miles of bridle paths. The expenditure on maintenance of metalled roads during the year amounted to Rs.21·43 lakhs and the cost per mile Rs.667.

Bridges. 182. The reinforced cement concrete bridge over the Kali Nadi River between Meerut and Bareilly was completed at a cost of approximately Rs.11,000 below the estimate of Rs.80,600.

Buildings. 183. The outlay on original works fell from Rs.17·5 lakhs to Rs.2·21 lakhs. Work was done during the year on a new tahsil building and additional civil court buildings at Azamgarh, nine police stations, one bungalow for a superintendent of police and one high school. Improvements to the water supply on the Badrinath pilgrim route are almost complete.

Private works. 184. Private persons built works of public utility to the value of Rs.8,45,539 during the year 1932-33.

Power: Electricity. 185. The number of towns with electric supply remained at 85, but schemes for electric supply for five more large towns and a group of small towns are under review.

The financial position of licensees continued to be good, and plant and supply were alike satisfactory.

Although the use of electricity in factories and workshops is increasing there has been no increase in the number of accidents, as a better class of apparatus and switchgear is being generally installed. The number of fatal accidents due to electric shock rose from twenty to thirty-four. These accidents are mainly due

to the climbing of poles by villagers, looking for strayed cattle. Measures have been taken to make more difficult the climbing of poles carrying H. T. lines.

The number of disputes referred to the Electric Inspector rose from 80 to 137, but is still at the percentage of only ·11 on the total number of consumers.

30. Co-operative Societies.

(See *the report on Co-operative Societies for the year* 1932-33.)

Administration.

186. The posts of Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries were combined from December 12, 1932, while the post of First Deputy Registrar remained in abeyance. The total number of inspectors was 56, but three posts remained unfilled. The number of societies inspected rose from 1,700 to 1,861, while that of general meetings attended rose from 2,084 to 2,310 and of audit notes reviewed from 4,446 to 4,659. The number of societies re-audited however declined from 504 to 421. The number of auditors remained at 52. There were 574 societies left unaudited at the end of the year as against 529 last year. The work of the supervisors leaves ample room for improvement.

Training.

187. Out of 51 candidates trained at Partabgarh as supervisors 28 passed the final test, while 15 candidates are receiving training as auditors. The number of graduate candidates is increasing.

Sixteen women underwent a course of training as lady supervisors. Trained lady supervisors are now working in six districts.

United Provinces Union.

188. The United Provinces Co-operative Union now comprises four-fifths of the central banks in the province.

Credit Societies—Central.

189. The number of central banks remains at 71. Share receipts rose from Rs.69,725 to Rs.71,092, while the refund of share money fell from Rs.56,131 to Rs.33,888. The consequent increase in share capital was largely due to improved recoveries from working societies and reduced refunds on account of restricted liquidations.

Deposits.

190. Deposits received from primary societies rose by Rs.1·99 lakhs to Rs.6·57 lakhs, and withdrawals by Rs.1·74 lakhs to Rs.5·87 lakhs. The amount of deposits held from individuals fell by Rs.2·68 lakhs to Rs.·45 lakhs. The total of idle balances rose by Rs.2·42 lakhs to Rs.14·67 lakhs. Central banks were reluctant to reduce the rates of interest on deposits in spite of repeated advice from the department that they should take advantage of the easy condition of the money market.

Lendings.

191. Loans outstanding against working societies fell from Rs.48·5 to Rs.44·8 lakhs and from Rs.8·89 to Rs.8·23 lakhs against societies in liquidation. One or two central banks propose to withdraw from the Union in order to gain direct control over supervisors. The percentage of collections in the banks in the Union are more than 10 per cent. higher than in banks outside the Union, while the percentage of arrears is nearly 17 per cent. lower.

Repayments in kind.

192. The scheme of repayments in kind was continued in Moradabad, Kanth and Bijnor and the slight loss on re-sale of produce was more than made up by the increase in collections.

Agricultural Credit Societies with unlimited liability.

193. The number of Agricultural Credit Societies based on unlimited liability rose from 5,045 to 5,082.

The number of societies liquidated fell from 143 to 78. Loans to members rose by Rs.2·23 lakhs to Rs.19·39 lakhs, while outstandings fell by Rs.2·61 lakhs to Rs.75·78 lakhs. The percentage of arrears fell from 70 to 68. There was a fall in the amount of loans taken for payment of rent but a rise in loans for trade and maintenance purposes. It is not however safe to draw conclusions from these figures as they are not accurate. The working capital of the societies decreased, owing to reduced borrowings, from 101·65 to 100·69 lakhs, but the share capital and the reserve fund both increased. The number of societies in which all the sums due were in arrears rose by 109 to 1,844.

Non-agricultural credit societies of unlimited liability.

194. The number of non-agricultural societies based on unlimited liability increased by 2 to 151. The total membership of the 71 non-agricultural societies based on limited liability rose by 994 to 24,351. Outstandings increased by Rs.3·10 lakhs to Rs.24·87 lakhs, while overdues increased alarmingly from

Rs.42,352 to Rs.80,465 and profits decreased from 1·15 to 1·04 lakhs.

Agricultural Credit Societies with limited liability.

195. The Land Mortgage Society at Saidpur in the Ghazipur district continued to work well, and now proposes to reduce the interest chargeable to members from 9 per cent. to 7½ per cent. Similar societies are being planned in Gorakhpur and Jalaun.

Cane Supply Societies.

196. The number of non-credit societies increased by 24 to 101. In addition to the 16 cane supply societies already working in Ghughli seven were organized in Muzaffarnagar.

Open-pan factories.

197. The seven open-pan sugar factories all showed a loss, but the trading operations of two of them were satisfactory and the loss in their case is largely due to heavy interest and depreciation charges.

The Biswan Vacuum-pan Factory.

198. The United Provinces Sugar Factory at Biswan was registered during the year. Its subscribed share capital amounts to nearly 5·5 lakhs of rupees. The factory is expected to start in January 1934 with a crushing capacity of 150 tons per day.

Ghee societies.

199. The number of ghee societies in the Agra district rose by 4 to 23. All these societies made a profit.

Dairy.

200. The Allahabad Dairy showed a slight profit on the year's working.

Poultry.

201. The Egg and Poultry Societies are hampered by the problem of putting eggs to industrial uses.

Cotton sale societies.

202. The Bilgram and Iglas societies showed a loss in working, and the work at Iglas had to be discontinued at the close of the year. Of the three Agricultural Supply Societies only that at Roorkee is working at all satisfactorily.

Village welfare work.

203. The number of societies organized for village welfare work in one form or another increased by 47 to 438 and their membership from 9,700 to 11,500.

Adult Schools

204. Adult Schools increased from 199 to 232 and showed some progress.

Curtailment of expenses.

205. Some progress was made during the year in the curtailment of ceremonial expenses. Many societies have introduced improved agricultural methods.

Consolidation of agricultural holdings.

206. Consolidation of holdings is in progress in Bijnor, Moradabad and Saharanpur districts.

Litigation.

207. The number of arbitration cases instituted rose from 4,305 to 6,340 owing to the increase in suits filed by societies against individuals for the recoveries of arrears. There was a decline in the number of suits filed by societies against societies and by individuals against individuals. The execution of arbitration awards continued to be extremely bad. Out of Rs.16·51 lakhs referred to collectors for realization only Rs.2·66 lakhs was recovered.

Embezzlements.

208. The number of embezzlements detected during the year rose by 65 to 152 and the amount involved by Rs.5,469 to Rs.7,882.

Liquidation.

209. During the year only 89 societies were liquidated as against 153 in the previous year. The amount to be recovered from members of liquidated societies fell from Rs.20·49 lakhs to Rs.20·40 lakhs.

Cost of the department.

210. The total net cost of the department to Government fell from Rs.4·33 lakhs to Rs.3·92 lakhs.

CHAPTER V—PUBLIC REVENUE AND FINANCE

31. Central Revenues.

(See *the annual returns of the Income-tax Department for the year ending March 31, 1933.*)

Income-tax.

211. The number of assessees to income-tax rose from 33,398 to 45,214. The net total collections of income-tax rose from Rs.86·52 lakhs to Rs.95·77 lakhs, while those of super-tax fell from Rs.18·83 lakhs to Rs.17.05 lakhs. Salaries paid by Government yielded Rs. 14.43 lakhs as against Rs.14·80 lakhs last year, and business Rs.58·43 lakhs as against Rs. 57·47 lakhs last year.

32. Provincial Revenues.

(*Values are expressed in terms of lakhs of rupees.*)

Comparison with the previous year.

212. The total revenue in 1932-33, amounting to Rs.1,145, showed an increase of Rs.23 compared with 1931-32. Land Revenue showed a decrease of Rs.42, while the main heads which showed increases were Excise (14), Stamps (19) and Irrigation (32).

The budget year 1932-33 was preceded by a world economic crisis and by several years of poor crops. It was realized that there was no immediate hope of a return to normal conditions and that the budget would of necessity be a calamity budget, since the agricultural classes must continue to receive relief. Consequently expenditure was yet further curtailed, with the result that the total revenue expenditure fell to Rs.1,130, or Rs.54 below the corresponding total of 1931-32. A total increase of Rs.26 was shown by ten heads, while 22 heads between them showed a decrease of Rs. 80. The increase mainly occurred under Irrigation and other interest charges (8), Civil Works (9), Jail (2), Superannuation charges (5), and Miscellaneous charges (2). The individual decreases were:—

Land Revenue (14), Police (13), Famine Relief Fund (13), Education (10), General Administration (7), Administration of Justice (5), Expenditure in England (4),

Medical (3), Agriculture (3), Sinking Fund (1), Stationery and Printing (1) and Forests (1).

As the balance at the credit of the Famine Relief Fund exceeded the statutory limit of Rs.55 lakhs, no assignment was made for credit to the fund. Decreases were mainly due to greater strictness in administration and to emergency cuts from salaries for a full year.

Budget of 1932-33 compared with the actual revenue.

213. The original budget provided for a revenue of Rs.1,102 excluding debt heads, whereas the actual revenue was Rs.1,145, or Rs.43 in excess of the estimate. Excepting Land Revenue, Interest, Jails, Medical, Industries and Miscellaneous every head showed an increase. The more important increases were Excise (22), Irrigation (15), and Stamps (13). The increases under Excise and Stamps are explained fully elsewhere in the chapter, while the increase under Irrigation was due mainly to the realisation of arrears. The losses under land revenue amounted to Rs.7 on account of the remissions made necessary by the vagaries of the monsoon. The budget grant for charges against revenue, including supplementary estimate, was Rs.1,161, while the actual expenditure was Rs.1,130, or Rs.31 below the estimates. Decreases occurred under Land Revenue (1), Excise (1), Forests (2), Irrigation Interest (1), Ordinary Interest (2), Payments to Provincial Loans Fund (1), General Administration (3), Administration of Justice (2), Police (3), Education (7), Medical (2), Public Health (1), Agriculture (1), Industries (1), Stationery and Printing (1), and Expenditure in England (1). The only heads that showed increases were Superannuation, Allowances and Pensions (2), and Miscellaneous charges (1). Miscellaneous charges increased as the result of large remissions of irrecoverable *taqavi* advances. Superannuation charges increased because of more retirements. The decreases showed by all other service heads are due to rigid economy in administration.

Capital and debt heads.

214. A further loan of Rs.15·05 was taken from the Provincial Loans Fund for productive purposes (the Sarda Canal, the hydro-electric schemes, *taqavi* advances and advances to local bodies.) At the end of the year 1931-32 the loan

account had a surplus of Rs.23·7, so that a sum of Rs.38·75 in all was available. Against this, the outlay in the year amounted to Rs.38·44, leaving at the end of 1932-33 a small unspent balance of Rs.0·31. The Sarda canal and hydro-electric schemes absorbed Rs.10·35, while Rs.17·68 were disbursed in loans to local bodies and in *taqavi* advances. A sum of Rs.10·41 was expended on unproductive capital outlay, Rs.2·68 of it on roads and buildings and Rs.7·73 on commutation of pensions. The balance of the United Provinces Development Loan fell from Rs.118 62 to Rs.118 5.

The budget of 1933-34.

215. The revised estimates for the year 1932-33 assumed a closing deficit balance of Rs.178·81, but the year actually closed with a closing deficit balance of Rs.129.5, or Rs.49.31 better than expected. The estimates for the year 1933-34 were based on an expected recovery on the year's working of Rs.26·16. If this is realised, then the deficit at the end of the year will be reduced to Rs.103.34 inclusive of a credit of Rs.57.83 in the Famine Fund. If, however, the outstanding amount of the United Provinces Development loan of Rs.11.33 is completely discharged on or before March 31, 1934, the deficit will remain at about Rs.115.

Gross revenue for 1933-34 (excluding irrigation working expenses) was Rs.27·69 above the revised estimates for 1932-33. The principal contributions were Land Revenue, where there was an increase of Rs.12·86, as a result mainly of reduced provision for remissions due to crop failure, and Excise, where the increase was Rs.11·51 as the result of returning on the basis of actuals to a (low) normal figure. Other heads between them contributed an increase of Rs.3.5.

The total increase in expenditure (again corrected to allow for irrigation working expenses) was Rs.4·55 above the revised estimates for 1932-33. Savings under debt charges amounted to Rs.30·75, and minor savings under stationery and printing and Secretary of State's expenditure brought the total savings to Rs.31. All other heads however exhibited an increase, the most important being:—Education (7·18), General Administration (3·93), Irrigation working expenses (3), Administration of Justice

(2·74), High Commissioner's expenditure (2·79), Superannuation allowances and pensions (2·39), and Miscellaneous (2·25). In most cases the principal causes of the increase were the reduction of the pay cut from 10 to 5 per cent. and the restriction of it to salaries of Rs.50 and over. Further progress in retrenchment was made by the amalgamation of three pairs of departments, by changes in the travelling allowance rules and by other economies.

Revised estimates, 1933-34.

216. The revised estimates for 1933-34 show certain variations from the above budget estimates. Revenue is estimated to be Rs. 4·8 less than the budget figure owing to agricultural calamities during the year.

Revenue charges show a fall of Rs.16·12 below the budget figure owing to cautious budget-making and careful control by spending officers. Capital receipts show a slight increase of Rs.1·47 while capital disbursements increased by Rs.17·03, largely due to the provision of Rs.11·33 towards repayment of the outstanding bonds of the old development loan. Most of the balance of the increase is due to additional *taqavi*. The result is a recovery of Rs.37·11 on the year's working and a reduction of the deficit to Rs.115·6 inclusive of a credit of Rs. 55·2 in the Famine Relief Fund.

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33. Stamps.

(See *the Report on the Administration of Stamp Revenue in the United Provinces for the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

Receipts and charges.

217. The increase in stamp revenue from Rs. 1·67 crores to Rs. 1·87 crores is mainly due to the operation of the Stamp and Court Fees (Amendment) Acts of 1932, which came into force from May 1, 1932. This increase of 11·9 per cent. may be compared with an increase of 9·3 per cent. in 1923-24 when similar Acts were introduced with effect from May 1, 1923. The better results during the year are attributed to the presence of a special inspecting agency.

Charges slightly rose from Rs.4·63 lakhs to Rs.4·66 lakhs.

218. The discount allowed to stamp-vendors fell from Rs.1·90 lakhs to Rs.1·88 lakhs, while the number of vendors remained the same. Sale of Stamps.

219. The courts levied duty and penalty in 5,990 cases as against 5,474 last year, and the amount realized was Rs.94,324 as against Rs.78,010 last year. Prosecutions fell from 1,768 to 1,281. Infringement of Stamp Law.

34 Excise

(See *the Report on Excise Administration for the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

220. Although the general economic depression had its natural reaction on consumers, the year was not unfavourable from the administrative point of view. Vendors were protected by Ordinances from molestation, and picketing was only sporadically resorted to. Consequently illicit distillation, which, under the surcharge system and with the stimulus of the Civil Disobedience movement, had been able to complete only too favourably with lawful consumption, tended to decrease and was checked yet further by the activities of the preventive staff. General.

221. The most important administrative change during the year, was the introduction in 16 districts from May 1932 of the auction system of settlement of country spirit shops. At the same time duty on country spirit was reduced. It had been conclusively shown that the surcharge system, by promoting illicit distillation instead of temperance, had run counter to its avowed object. Administration.

Temperance propaganda was carried on with the aid of a grant of Rs.5,000 from Government.

222. The consumption of country spirit, which last year fell by 1·4 per cent., rose this year by 56·0 per cent. Consumption.

Twenty-nine districts showed an increase in consumption varying between 54·8 and 117·6 per cent.

223. The sealed bottle system was discontinued in three towns and newly introduced in one. It now exists in 33 towns and the whole of Bulandshahr district. The extension of this system is still being held up owing to a lack of bottling facilities. Sale of country spirit.

224. Receipts under this head increased from Rs.6·41 lakhs to Rs. 6·57 lakhs.

Foreign spirit.

Tari. 225. The revenue from *tari* fell from 6·65 lakhs to 6·39 lakhs. This fall is due partly to the economic depression and partly also to the lower sale prices of country spirit with which *tari* comes into competition in certain areas. The number of shops was further reduced by 21 to 1,540.

Hemp drugs. 226. There was no change in the system during the year. Revenue decreased from Rs.30·86 lakhs to Rs.30·80 lakhs. The consumption of *charas* and *bhang* has slightly increased, while that of *ganja* has fallen. The comsumption of licit *charas* has increased in all the western districts where the special *charas* staff operates.

The fall of 2·5 per cent. in the consumption of *ganja* is attributed partly to smuggling from Bihar and Orissa.

The number of hemp drug shops increased from 2,112 to 2,162 during the year.

Opium. 227. Revenue from opium fell from Rs.20·68 lakhs to Rs.20·12 lakhs, and the consumption of opium fell by 2.4 per cent. to 19,295½ seers. The continued decrease is attributed to the decline in the number of addicts. The number of shops increased from 936 to 965.

Dangerous drugs. 228. The quantity sold of opium derivatives fell by nearly 40 per cent. while the quantity of cocaine sold rose slightly.

Licences for the sale of opium derivatives fell from 269 to 248 and those for the sale of cocaine from 97 to 87.

Excise crime. 229. Prosecutions rose from 4,095 to 5,074, a record figure. The number of prosecutions for illegal manufacture, possession or sale rose again from 2,725 to 3,710. In 1920-21 prosecutions under these heads numbered only 697. The anti-excise movement started by Congress has undoubtedly left a legacy of increased excise crime.

In the auction system area the number of prosecutions for illicit distillation increased by 50 per cent. while in the surcharge area they increased by only 21 per cent. The respective increases in comsumption in each area were 64·9 and 50·7 per

cent. Thus it appears that the greater increase in cases in the auction area is due not to greater illicit consumption but to the help in detection received from licensed vendors.

The United Provinces continued to be the dumping ground for illicit *charas*. The special *charas* staff however more than justified its existence, as it brought in a revenue of Rs.43,694 in captures and fines and only cost Government Rs.36,251.

Prosecutions for cocaine offences fell from 137 to 56. This decrease cannot be attributed entirely to the replacement of cocaine by novocaine or to the working of the Goondas Act in Cawnpore.

There is no doubt that the traffic continues to be extensive.

The United Provinces are still the channel for opium smuggling from Indian States in Rajputana to Bengal and Bihar. Vigorous action by the local authorities in Benares and Ghazipur has reduced local smuggling and improved the figures of licit consumption in Benares city.

Local bodies.

230. The recommendations of Licensing Boards and Excise Advisory Committees continued on the whole to be accepted, except where they involved the opening of foreign liquor shops in purely Indian quarters.

Temperance propaganda.

231. Out of the allotment of Rs.5,000 for temperance propaganda Rs.3,200 were utilized during the year. Various agencies helped in carrying on propaganda. The Director, Maternity and Child Welfare Section, reported that the reduction in infant mortality could be attributed to the success of propaganda against the administration to infants of opium and other intoxicants.

Financial.

231. Total revenue rose from Rs.109·00 lakhs to Rs.123·12 lakhs. Expenditure, including cost of opium, further decreased from Rs.11·31 lakhs to Rs.10·75 lakhs. There were considerable reductions in allowances and repairs to buildings.

CHAPTER VI—PUBLIC HEALTH

35. Vital Statistics.

(See *the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December* 31, 1932.)

NOTE.—Death-rates and birth-rates are per thousands of the population.

General. 233. The year under report was much healthier than the preceding year, the number of deaths under all heads being lower. The decrease in deaths from cholera was particularly marked.

Births. 234. The birth-rate fell by ·94 to 34·66, the quinquennial average being 36·44. The total number of births reported was 1,678,072. The ratio of male to female births was 112·41 to 100. This figure has remained practically unchanged for the last nine years.

Deaths. 235. The death-rate fell by 4·74 to 22·23, the quinquennial average being 25·03. The total number of persons whose deaths were reported was 1,076,225, of whom 581,125 were males and 495,100 were females.

Infantile mortality. 236. The death-rate among infants was 162·7 as against a decennial average of 178·5 and a rate of 179·1 in the preceding year. Of the districts, the highest death-rate was in Naini Tal (227·17) and the lowest in Gorakhpur (104·44).

Diseases: Cholera. 237. Deaths from cholera were 9,734 as against 31,118 in 1931, the death-rates being ·20 and ·64 respectively. The quinquennial average was ·94. The highest mortality was in Bareilly district (1·29) and the lowest in Agra and Unao (·01 each). No deaths were reported in Almora and only two in Jhansi.

Plague. 238. There were 21,497 deaths from plague as against 31,225 last year. The death-rate declined by ·20 to ·44 per mille, the quinquennial average being ·77. Bijnor returned the highest mortality (2·42). Twenty-two districts were free from plague, while in three others the number of deaths reported was too small to yield a ratio.

Small-pox.

239. There were 2,779 deaths from small-pox as compared with 3,355 in 1931, the respective death-rates being ·06 and ·07 and the quinquennial average ·16. Ghazipur again had the highest death-rate of ·68. Six districts were entirely free from small-pox, and 13 others reported a number of deaths that was too small to yield a ratio.

Fevers.

240. During the year 853,256 persons died of fevers as against 1,025,285 in 1931, the death-rates being 17·63 and 21·18 respectively and the quinquennial average 18·80. The highest death-rate was recorded from four districts in the Rohilkhand division, none being below 26·24. The lowest death-rate (8·64) was shown by Ballia.

Tuber-culosis.

241. At the request of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, Lucknow, a separate column is now kept by municipal boards for deaths due to tuberculosis. Four thousand and seventeen deaths from tuberculosis were recorded by municipal boards; but this information is not for the whole year, as in almost all the municipalities this record was maintained from the date of the orders received from the Department.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

242. There were 12,836 deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea as against 15,641 of last year. The respective death-rates were ·26 and ·32 and the quinquennial average ·31.

The highest death-rate (3·86) was as usual returned by Garhwal district, and the lowest by Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Banda. Only three deaths were reported from Mainpuri, which did not yield a ratio.

Respiratory diseases.

243. Deaths from respiratory diseases amounted to 33,730, being 2,882 less than in the preceding year. The death-rate was ·70, a fall of ·06, while the quinquennial average was ·73. Hamirpur district as usual returned the highest mortality of 5·97, and Mainpuri, with ·03, the lowest.

Injuries.

244. During the year 20,156 deaths from injuries were recorded, of which 1,818 were due to suicide, 18,526 to wounds or accidents, 4,451 to snakes or wild beasts, and 361 to rabies. During the preceding year there were in all 20,456 deaths from injuries.

36. Medical Services.

(See *the Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries for the year ending December* 31, 1932.)

245. Receipts amounted to Rs.32·44 lakhs as against Rs.31·86 lakhs in 1931. Expenditure was Rs.29·61 lakhs as against Rs.29·63 lakhs in 1931. The closing balance was Rs.2·81 lakhs. Finance.

246. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries rose from 637 to 654 during the year. Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

247. The total number of patients treated was 6,879,189 as against 6,968,149 in 1931. Extent of medical relief.

The number of surgical operations performed in hospitals and dispensaries of all classes during the year was 367,796 as against 343,038 during 1931.

248. The number of students on the rolls of King George's Medical College was 245 as against 235 in 1931. There were 343 students on the rolls of the Men's Medical School at Agra, an increase of 12 on the figures for 1931 : with the cessation of training of military students these numbers will now decline. Medical Education.

249. The Women's Medical School at Agra had 79 students as against 67 in 1931. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children at Lucknow was opened on November 4, 1932. General.

The King Edward Sanatorium at Bhowali admitted 180 patients as against 162 in 1931.

37. Public Health Services.

(See *the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year ending December* 31, 1932, *and of the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Engineering Department, for the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

250. The budget allotment for the entire Public Health Department during 1932-33 was Rs.19.18 lakhs as against Rs.23.88 lakhs in 1931-32. The amount controlled by the Director of Public Health dropped, through retrenchments in administration, from Rs. 15.15 lakhs in 1931-32 to Rs. 12.77 lakhs in the year under report. Finance.

Board of Public Health.

251. Government placed Rs.1.88 lakhs at the disposal of the Board of Public Health for 1932-33. This is an increase of Rs. .08 lakh on the figures of last year.

Work of the Staff.

252. For the *Magh mela* at Allahabad the usual arrangements were made under the control of the Assistant Director of Public Health. The *mela* area was free from infectious disease.

Public Health at fairs was generally good, the only notable outbreak of infectious diseases being at Ajodhya, where there were 21 cases of cholera, and at Hardwar, where there were four cases of small-pox and 34 of plague.

Progress was made with anti-malarial works at Banbassa and in the Tarai and Bhabar Government Estates. Two malarial surveys were carried out during the year. Fourteen more municipalities have adopted anti-malarial bye-laws, bringing up the total of such municipalities and notified areas to 18.

District Health Scheme.

253. Owing to lack of funds no expansion of this service could be undertaken during the year under report, but progress in the village aid scheme continues.

With the help of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation of the United States of America a health unit has been started in Partabgarh district. The underlying idea is to increase the demand for better sanitation and midwifery by showing the good results of intensive health measures.

District Boards spent 2·7 per cent. of their own income on public health as against 3·12 per cent. in the previous year, in spite of the fact that their income in 1931-32 was higher than in 1930-31.

Health training and education.

254. In the Provincial Hygiene Institute 41 students will sit for the M.B.B.S. examination in hygiene; this number is 16 less than in the preceding year, owing to the diminished prospects of recruitment in the present financial conditions. No extension of the building was possible owing to lack of funds.

The manufacture of cholera vaccine at the Institute began from 1932, during which year 180,000 doses of anti-cholera vaccine were manufactured.

Health propaganda was continued during the year by means of cinema and lantern lectures and demonstrations of the cinema van. The van ran over six thousand miles and gave 153 demonstrations attended by over 2½ lakhs of persons.

38. Vaccination.

(See the chapter on vaccination in the Report of the Director of Public Health for the year 1932.)

Number of vaccinations.

255. During 1932-33 17.05 lakhs of persons were vaccinated as against 14.81 lakhs in 1931-32. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 95.62 as against 96.32 of the previous year. The decrease is attributed to the giving of medical leave to vaccinators and to other minor reasons.

The number of persons successfully vaccinated was 30·00 per thousand, an increase of 1.7 on the figures for 1931-32.

General.

255. Deaths from small-pox dropped from ·07 per thousand to ·06.

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs.4·59 lakhs, compared with Rs.4·70 lakhs in the preceding year.

The average cost of each successful vaccination was 4 annas 2 pies as against 4 annas 4 pies in 1931-32. The average cost in other provinces ranges from 13 annas 5 pies in Bombay to one anna seven pies in the North-West Frontier Province.

CHAPTER VII—INSTRUCTION

39. Education.

(See *the General Report on Public Instruction in the United Provinces for the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

Number of institutions and students.

257. The total number of educational institutions fell from 25,846 at the end of 1931-32 to 25,360 at the end of 1932-33. Of these, 22,942 are recognized and 2,418 unrecognized. The number of unrecognized institutions has risen by 93 since last year. The total number of students enrolled was this year 14,70,340 as against 14,57,997 last year. The percentage of the population under instruction has risen by ·04 per cent. to 3·17 per cent.

Expenditure.

258. The total expenditure on education was Rs.3,71 lakhs, a decrease of 18 lakhs from last year's figures. Of this total 53·7 per cent. is provided by Government, 18·7 by fees, 14·6 by miscellaneous sources, 8·7 by district boards and 4·3 by municipal boards. The percentage of contribution by district board funds has fallen, while that provided by municipal boards has risen slightly.

The total expenditure is distributed between the various forms of education as follows:—

University	...	... 11.6 per cent.
Collegiate	...	... 2.5 „
Secondary	...	... 30.4 „
Primary	...	... 24.7 „
Technical	...	... 7.2 „

the remainder being spent on buildings and equipment, and on inspection, scholarships, etc.

University Education.

259. Of the five universities in the province, the Agra University is of the affiliating type, with fifteen affiliated colleges at Cawnpore, Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Gorakhpur and also in Jaipur, Indore, Ajmer, Gwalior and Jodhpur. Lucknow and Allahabad are uni'ary residential universities, while the Hindu

University at Benares and the Muslim University at Aligarh are also unitary and residential but cater for the whole of India and not for the province alone, and are denominational in character. The total enrolment in all the five Universities decreased by 271 to 7,501 during the year. Owing to the unfavourable economic position the total expenditure from provincial revenues decreased from Rs. 23·66 lakhs to Rs. 18·78 lakhs. Discipline has on the whole improved during the year. A notable feature is the completion of the new science laboratories at Aligarh which are claimed to be unrivalled in India, except possibly at Bangalore.

Secondary Education.

260. The number of secondary institutions rose from 1,018 to 1,052, and the enrolment, which was 181,730, showed an increase of 1,809. Of these schools 645 are controlled by district boards, 65 by Government direct and 36 by municipal boards; and of independently controlled secondary schools 245 are aided and 61 are unaided. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 89·15 lakhs to Rs. 86·30 lakhs, the decreases coming from provincial and district board heads and being due to retrenchment cuts, chiefly in salaries. The numbers attending English schools have not declined in spite of the difficulty in obtaining employment after the High School stage.

The number of intermediate colleges has decreased by one to 29, but their enrolment has increased by 288 to 5,719. There were this year 188 English high schools and 98 English middle schools as against 181 and 97 last year.

From some quarters it is reported that relations between the managing committees of private schools and their staffs are unsatisfactory. The form of agreement laid down by the Department has, however, gone far towards minimising interference by managing committees in the internal affairs of the schools.

There was very little building activity during the year. A decrease in the numbers of boys living in hostels is reported from some quarters. This is because hostels are generally considered to be expensive; but it should be possible for headmasters to fill these hostels by paying greater attention to their management and thereby reducing their charges.

The teaching of English continues to deteriorate since the introduction of the vernacular as the medium of instruction; but, with this exception, teaching on the whole is improving and definite interest is being taken in new ideas and new methods. Several headmasters report a marked increase of weight amongst boys as a result of the provision of sprouting gram in the school interval.

Vernacular middle schools increased from 710 to 737, but their enrolment decreased by 556 to 86,004. The expenditure on the schools decreased from Rs.18·20 lakhs to Rs.17·42 lakhs. Vernacular secondary education continues to be handicapped by unsatisfactory and insufficient accommodation, while hostel life remains quite unorganized. Local boards, on the whole, are neglecting middle schools, with the result that their efficiency is deteriorating. The spread of manual training is hampered by lack of co-operation from local boards; but the number of classes in agriculture and rural knowledge has increased.

Primary education.

261. This year there were 19,138 primary schools as against 19,768 last year, but the enrolment increased from 1,136,601 to 1,138,438. The number of district board schools has decreased by 415 to 14,118, and the numbers attending them by 2,631 to 882,256. The total expenditure has decreased from Rs.88·8 lakhs to Rs. 85·37 lakhs. Teaching methods show little or no improvement, owing to the insufficient number of sub-deputy inspectors and the unsatisfactory administration of education by local bodies. A useful innovation has been the introduction of hand-work, notably in the Benares circle. Buildings generally are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The reasons are lack of funds, irresponsibility on the part of boards, and friction between the education committees and the boards' engineering staff. School equipment also is generally unsatisfactory. Compulsory primary education has been introduced in the whole or in part of 36 municipalities, but the scheme has not made in all of these the progress that was hoped. The main difficulty has been the reluctance of committees to enforce attendance: this is reflected by the figures from Lucknow where 1,566 notices were served but only 368 prosecutions were made

and 86 persons fined a total of Rs.76. In rural areas the scheme is in force in part of 24 districts. Thirteen districts report varying degrees of success, but complaints are made that magistrates are unduly lenient in dealing with cases of non-attendance. Progress in the growing of school gardens has been made, notably in the Benares circle, and in Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Rae Bareli; but in most places schools have to contend with lack of water, seeds and fencing. Progress is also being made in physical training, in the boy scout movement and in the junior red cross movement. Night schools for adults exist but they are, with rare exceptions, unsatisfactory.

Education of girls.

262. The number of institutions for the education of girls has increased by 68 to 2,309, and the enrolment has increased by 8 per cent. to 114,339. Of these schools, seven are colleges, thirteen high schools, 49 English middle schools, 194 vernacular middle schools and 1,773 primary schools; the rest being special schools. The number of girls reading in boys' schools rose from 57,000 to 62,917. This increase is due to the removal by Government of the age limit previously imposed on girls reading in district board primary schools. The total direct expenditure on girls' education has risen from Rs.19·28 lakhs to Rs.19·57 lakhs. A pressing problem in the advancement of female education is the provision of suitable buildings.

Schools for special classes.

263. The number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians decreased by one to 57, but the number of pupils rose from 6,564 to 6,584. The total expenditure declined from Rs.26·55 lakhs to Rs.25·39 lakhs. Muhammadan schools consist of Islamia schools, which are unaltered in number at 679, aided *maktabs*, which have increased from 1,411 to 1,455, and unaided *maktabs*, which have decreased in number from 1,359 to 1,292. The total expenditure on Islamia schools and *maktabs* was Rs.4·46 lakhs, a slight decrease from the preceding year. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has increased from 223,037 to 228,149. Islamia schools are reported to compare favourably with ordinary board schools, but in *maktabs* the standard is generally poor. There are 767 schools for the depressed classes, showing an increase of 10 over the figure of last year. The attendance of

depressed class pupils has fallen both in special schools and in ordinary schools.

Training institutions for men teachers.

264. The number of institutions for training men teachers has decreased from 88 to 75, while the number of students has also fallen from 1,904 to 1,895. Training classes have been reduced from 62 to 49.

Training institutions for women teachers.

265. There are altogether 4,388 women teachers employed, of whom 1,326 are trained. The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow prepares for the Diploma of Teaching of the Lucknow University, while there are four classes which prepare for the English teachers' certificate, ten which prepare for the Vernacular teachers' certificate, and 32 for the primary teachers' certificate.

Oriental institutions

266. The most important of these is the Government Sanskrit College at Benares. The number of Sanskrit *pathshalas* decreased from 746 to 728, but the number of recognized Arabic *madrasas* increased from 63 to 65.

40. Literature and the Press.

LITERARY PUBLICATIONS.

267. The total number of publications registered rose from 3,115 to 3,350.

Number and language.

268. Of this total 63·4 per cent. were in Hindi and 12·2 per cent. in Urdu. There were 2,126 publications in Hindi, 410 in Urdu, 273 in English and 103 in Sanskrit. The remainder were in polyglot or little-used languages.

Subject and form.

269. Verse was employed in 1,193, or rather more than one-third of the total publications of the year. Of the remainder, 541 dealt with languages, 274 with religion, 227 with fiction, 152 with science and 151 with history and geography.

Subject and tone: (a) Religion.

270. The Arya Samaj movement was attacked in several publications, two of which, from the pen of Ghazi Mahmud Dharampal, descended to the lowest abuse; but it found a defender in J. P. Chaudhri Kavyatirtha of Benares. In a pamphlet published by Maulvi Mahesh Prasad of Benares University it was alleged that India was the only Muslim country where cows were killed at Bakr-Id.

(b) Politics.

271. Besides the usual number of nationalist poems of a general nature, there were a number of criticisms of specific activities of Government. Extracts from the record of the trial of M. N. Roy were published by the M. N. Roy Defence Committee. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya published some general criticisms of Government's policy and in particular attacked the District Magistrate of Benares for his conduct of the "Congress women" case. The 8th Congress Bulletin criticised the behaviour of Government officials in Bengal, while the Ranikhet Tahsili Congress Committee published accounts of "excesses" in the Sult Pattis. A book called "Mina Bazar" by Hanuman Prasad Sharma contained one offensive story about a District Magistrate of Moradabad who was incited by the Kotwal to perform acts of repression.

The prevalent agricultural distress was laid at the door of Government in several publications, the most notable, "Kisan ke sath zulm" being published by the Allahabad Provincial Congress Committee. Government, however, did not lack apologists. A number of tracts were published by welfare leagues and private persons, though they had not that appeal which is commanded by the unscrupulous pamphleteer.

(c) Social.

272. Apart from the Memorial of the United Provinces Depressed Classes Association and a novel condemning marriages between Hindus and Christians there was no important work on social conditions. One poem in Punjabi Hindi attributed the plight of India to the adoption by Indians of European fashions in dress.

(d) Miscellaneous.

273. Several important works on Science and Astronomy were published during the year. Among historical publications the most important were a history of Fatehgarh Camp by the Collector of Fatehgarh and a valuable history of Bundelkhand in Hindi.

The Press.

Number of journals.

274. The number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the province fell from 632 to 605. Of these 22 were published daily, ten bi-weekly, 230 weekly and 229 monthly.

275. The output of the more important centres was as follows :— Publishing centres.

Allahabad 77 papers, Lucknow 70, Agra 46, Cawnpore 45, Benares 37, Meerut 34, Aligarh 27, Gorakhpur 21, Moradabad 20, Saharanpur 16, Etawah 14, Jhansi 13, Bijnor, Fatehpur, Muttra and Muzaffarnagar 12 each, Budaun 11, and Fyzabad and Rae Bareli ten each.

276. Eighty-one papers were in English, 239 in Urdu and 219 in Hindi. Language.

277. The number of reported papers fell from 277 to 226. Of these nearly 54 per cent. were edited by Hindus, 41 per cent. by Muslims, and nearly six per cent. by Christians. There were two English, two Urdu, and seven Hindi papers with circulations varying between 2,000 and 4,000. Of the papers which ceased publication during 1932 the most important was the *Indian Daily Telegraph* which had had a chequered career, beginning as a staunch supporter of Government and then coming successively under the influence of the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and the ex-Maharaja of Nabha. Circulation.

278. Four papers were prosecuted under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, while security under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, was demanded from nine. All of these, except one which was able to deposit security and two others which apologized, ceased publication. The *Hans* was allowed to re-appear after some months on giving an undertaking that it would not publish political articles in future. Eight papers were warned for publishing objectionable articles. Action against the Press.

279. Agricultural and economic problems did not receive so much attention in 1932 as in 1931, for not only was it difficult to suggest an alternative to the relief measures already taken by Government, but there were at hand more engaging proposals of constitutional reform, which offered an easier range of discussion and criticism. With the passing of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 the tone of the extremist Press became perforce more guarded, but the effect of this measure was not wholly repressive, for it caused many papers to abandon Subject matter.

destructive for constructive comment and thus to give their pronouncements some measure of authority.

English papers.

280. The *Pioneer* was bought by a company called "The Pioneer Limited", the controlling interests in which are held by some leading landlords and business men of the province. While it continued its policy of general support of Government, it also constituted itself the champion of the landowning and business interests. The *Leader* remained the mouthpiece of the professional classes and of the constitutional opposition to Government. It disapproved of all forms of direct action, but at the same time protested against the executive measures taken by Government to silence those Congress leaders who had included direct action in their programme. It professed disappointment at the proposals for constitutional reform, and took a pessimistic view of the outcome of future discussions. The *Star* departed somewhat from its previous policy of support of Government and criticized the reform proposals as tending to perpetuate injustice to Muslims.

Urdu papers.

281. The *Medina*, the most militant among the Urdu papers, adhered to the extremist creed, but was guarded in its language. It condemned the Haj Bills and took up the cause of the Ahrar movement. The only consistent features in the *Hamdam* were its continued espousal of Muslim interests and its appeals to and on behalf of the landlords. For the rest, in its opposition to the Civil Disobedience Movement, as being a movement for the furtherance of Hindu interests only, it gave general, though indirect, support to Government. It published, however, some articles on repression in the North-West Frontier Province and in support of the Ahrar movement, which resulted in a warning by the local authorities. While the sympathies of the *Haqiqat* were consistently with the nationalist Muslims, it nevertheless advocated the working of the Reforms. The tone of the *Insaf*, which with Syed Shabbir Husain *Qatil* as its editor had sometimes violently attacked Government, became more moderate after a warning which was followed by a change of editors. The *Oudh Akhbar* came under the management of the Court of Wards and ceased to take much interest in politics. The

Sarfaraz and *Al Bashir* continued their nationalistic policy and exhorted Muslims to make up their differences with Hindus.

Hindi Papers.

282. The *Aj* gave up editorial comments on public affairs after the enforcement of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, but sometimes published special articles on important political and agrarian questions, which were strongly critical of Government but generally guarded in tone. It was required to furnish security, however, for publishing a garbled account of alleged assaults on women at Benares in connexion with the Civil Disobedience Movement. The *Pratap*, another leading Congress organ, also stopped editorial comments, but continued to ventilate the grievances of peasants and political prisoners by means of contributed articles, notes and letters. Its editor, Bal Krishna Sharma, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment during the year for an article which he had published in July 1931. The *Bhavishya*, which had made use of analogies from the Irish and other rebellions for the purpose of spreading its revolutionary doctrines, ceased publication after the conviction of its proprietor, R. Saigal, for sedition in connexion with two articles in January, 1932. The *Chand* desisted from the expression of its extremist political views after a warning administered to it. The *Abhyudaya* which, founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, had always ardently supported the Civil Disobedience Movement and the no-rent campaign, ceased publication early in the year. The *Vartman* of Cawnpore, formerly one of the most prominent among the extremist papers, confined its editorial columns to special articles on non-controversial subjects; while the *Hind Rajasthan* of Jhansi specialized in the publication of vituperative articles against the Rulers of Indian States, particularly those of the Central India Agency. Amongst other Hindi papers, the *Bharat*, the *Surya* and the *Garhwali* more or less echoed the views of the *Leader*; the *Mazdoor* and the *Daridra Narayan* continued to support the cause of Labour and the tenants and to preach communist doctrine; the *Praja Mitra* devoted itself mainly to the affairs of Indian States and occasionally rebutted the attacks made on them by the *Hind*

Rajasthan; while the *Gyan Shakti*, the *Udaya* and the *District Gazettes* with the exception of the *Azamgarh District Gazette*, which ultimately ceased publication when called upon to deposit security for publishing objectionable matter, consistently supported Government against the Congress.

The Round Table Conference.

283. The personnel at the Round Table Conference and of its committees were generally criticized as consisting mostly of supporters of Government and excluding some important organizations and classes. Some Muslim papers, however, were of opinion that there could be no better selection and hoped that Muslim rights would be amply safeguarded. Newspapers generally expressed keen disappointment at the proceedings of the Conference, especially at the concluding speech of the Secretary of State, and urged that no constitution with the proposed safeguards in military and financial matters could be acceptable to Indians. The *Star* characterized the reforms scheme as reactionary, while the *Hamdam* described the Conference as a fools' paradise. The report of the Franchise Committee received wide attention. There was considerable divergence of opinion regarding adult franchise, but the majority of papers held that a beginning in this direction should have been made. Liberal papers supported the minute of the dissenting members.

The Communal Award.

284. The Premier's anticipation, that the communal award was likely to be criticized by every community purely from the point of view of its own complete demands, was justified by events, for, after the most searching analysis of the award, the Hindu papers unanimously condemned it on the plea that it unduly favoured Muslims and Europeans at the expense of Hindus and was likely to accentuate communal bitterness and antagonism; while Muslim papers generally criticized it on the ground that not only would it prejudice Muslims on the whole but would also deprive them of the advantage which their present position gives them in Bengal and the Punjab. The comment was general that the excessive fragmentation of electorates was prejudicial to national interests, and was a manifestation of the Government's policy of "divide and rule."

285. Mr. Gandhi's decision to fast to death as a protest against the provision in the communal award of separate electorates for depressed classes caused intense anxiety to the Hindu press which appealed fervently to their community to do everything possible to save the life of Mr. Gandhi by removing untouchability and by an amicable settlement of the question of the representation of the depressed classes. At the same time they expressed gratification at the "miraculous" results achieved in these directions by the fast. Muslim papers, on the other hand, remarked that if threats of virtual suicide were heeded, all constitutional Government would come to an end. Hindu papers warmly welcomed the Poona settlement and expressed gratitude to the Government for ratifying it so promptly. The campaign for the removal of untouchability was joined by all Hindu papers with the exception of a few organs of the orthodox section, and for a time received wide support. Some Muslim papers, however, were sceptical about the genuineness of the movement and suspected that it was inspired by political motives; while others suggested that Muslims should utilize the opportunity to convert the untouchables to Islam.

Propaganda against untouchability.

286. Soon after the Poona Pact the question of a settlement between Hindus and Muslims regarding joint electorates began to be widely and earnestly discussed. To begin with, some Muslim papers were inclined to suspect that the negotiations, initiated by some Hindu leaders at Bombay, had as their object the division of the Muslim community, and remarked that the reasons given by Mr. Gandhi for his fast had omitted all mention of a Hindu-Muslim settlement as though the Muslim community were unworthy of notice. The proceedings of the Allahabad Unity Conference, which followed the Bombay Conference, were watched with keen interest and its proposals were supported by Hindu papers generally and by a number of Muslim papers. The rest of the Muslim press, however, regarded the proposals as fatal to Muslim interests and held that the safeguards provided for Hindus and Sikhs were altogether unacceptable to Muslims. There was a similar division of Muslim opinion regarding the Lucknow Muslim Conference.

Unity Conference.

Indian States and Communal affairs.

287. The agitation of the Muslim press against the alleged ill-treatment of Muslims in the Kashmir and Alwar States evoked an immediate retort from Hindu papers which protested against the alleged ill-treatment of Hindus in Bhopal and Hyderabad. This dispute finally developed into communal recriminations between the two sections of the vernacular press. Each community blamed the other for the Bombay riots, while the murder of some Muslims at Budhlada in the Hissar district provoked some Muslim papers to remark that the existence of Muslims would be impossible in a province where they were in a minority unless they were given further protection.

Action against Congressmen.

288. On the promulgation of the various Ordinances many papers protested that a reign of terror had begun, and the majority of them challenged the utility to Government of the Special Powers Ordinance on the ground that the use of ordinances had already been proved to have failed in its object. Some Muslim papers, on the other hand, together with a few Hindi papers, held that the continuance of emergency powers was essential for the peace and progress of the country. As a result of the Press Ordinance almost all the extremist Hindi papers suspended the publication of editorial articles and notes. With some exceptions newspapers strongly criticized Government for the action taken against Congress leaders, especially against Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Jawahir Lal Nehru, and expressed the fear that it would aggravate the situation, but Liberal papers while joining in this criticism, condemned the policy and programme of the Congress. While, however, a section of the Muslim press supported the action of Government on the ground that a subversive movement like the no-rent campaign called for stringent measures, Government's action against civil disobedience in the North-West Frontier Province was generally deplored, often under violent and sensational headlines, by most Muslim papers.

Miscellaneous.

289. Some Hindu papers made a regular feature of publishing letters and articles having for their theme the ill-treatment of political prisoners. The grievances of the agricultural classes were ventilated in a number of papers which complained of the

inadequacy of the remissions of revenue and alleged that landlords had been ruined by money-lenders; while a section of the Muslim press went further and appealed to Government to stop usury.

Other prominent features during the year were agitation against the treatment of Indians in Fiji, Kenya and South Africa; attacks on the Ottawa agreement as sacrificing Indian interests to British; and suggestions for the provision of unemployment relief on the lines in force in Great Britain.

41. Arts and Sciences.

(See *the reports on the Lucknow and Muttra Museums and on the Allahabad and Lucknow Public Libraries for the year ending March* 31, 1933.)

290. During the year 138 additions were made to the various sections of the Lucknow Museum, six under the head of Archaeology, 83 under Numismatics, 18 under Natural History, 18 under Ethnography, three in the Picture Gallery and 10 in the Library. Under the head of Archaeology there is a fine copper image of Vishnu from Madura and a couple of black sandstone pillars of the late mediaeval period from Jhinjhana, Muzaffarnagar. In the Ethnographical section the most interesting addition is a gold-embroidered military uniform worn by a Colonel of the Central India Horse. For the Library a historical and contemporary portrait of Raja Newal Rai was acquired from one of his descendants at Allahabad. It is an excellent example of the best work of the Lucknow school which flourished in the 18th century A.D. The number of visitors was 205,958 as against 183,572 for the previous year, and the daily average 564; this increase indicates the growing popularity of the Museum. The expenditure on the Museum fell from Rs.18,959 to Rs.15,437. Museums.

The Curzon Museum was opened in its new building in Dampier Park, Muttra, by his Excellency the Governor on Wednesday, January 25, 1933. There were 217 additions

to the Museum during the year as against 33 of last year. Progress is being made with the arrangement of the excellent collection of terra-cottas and with the cataloguing of exhibits. The Curator has prepared a handbook on the sculptures of the Museum. Ninety-nine new books were added to the Library as against 18 of last year.

Libraries.

291. The total number of books added to the Allahabad Public Library was 841 as against 676 of last year. Of this number 746 were purchased by the Library and the rest presented. The number of visitors to the Library during the year was 20,567 as against 18,120 in the previous year.

292. During the year under review 600 new books were added to the Amir-ud-daula Public Library at Lucknow; of these 462 were purchased by the Library and the rest were Government publications which were received free. The Library issued 16,561 books as against 13,898 in the last year. The total number of visitors to the Library increased from 22,469 to 23,235

CHAPTER VIII—ARCHAEOLOGY

42. Archaeology.

Conservation.

293. A total sum of Rs.99,943 was spent on the conservation and maintenance of ancient monuments in the United Provinces in 1932-33 as against Rs.1,04,940 in 1931-32. Out of this sum Rs.7,715 were spent on special repairs. Rs.43,333 on annual repairs and Rs.48,895 on the maintenance of gardens attached to the monuments. From these figures alone it is clear that special repairs were only undertaken where urgent structural repair was called for.

294. The Taj group at Agra remains in a fair state of preservation in spite of the small amount spent on it. Minor works of dismantling and resetting were undertaken during the year. In the Fort at Agra some flooring was relaid and some pillars replaced. At Fatehpur Sikri flagstones were replaced and the metalled roads repaired. An estimate was made for special repairs to the great mosque of Shaikh-ul-Islam: this work will be taken in hand next year. At Sarnath the damaged portions of certain walls of the monasteries and stupas were underpinned. At Jaunpur the repairs to the Akbari bridge were completed and the tombs of Qulich Khan and Sher Zaman Khan were made watertight. Minor repairs were carried out at Lucknow and elsewhere.

Gardens.

295. The archaeological gardens at Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow were maintained as usual. Abnormally hot weather during the year killed a number of young fruit trees, while excessive cold retarded the growth of the annuals. In the Taj gardens several trees were cut down to open up the vistas towards the side Naubat Khanas. Both at Agra and in the Residency gardens at Lucknow a good floral display was maintained during the year. The gardens as a whole suffered from the drought.

CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS

43. Ecclesiastical.

296. Under the scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India for economy in ecclesiastical expenditure, the civil chaplaincy at Allahabad was abolished from October 1, 1932, and a grant-in-aid of Rs.500 a month was given to the Indian Church in lieu thereof. Otherwise the year was uneventful.

44. Emigration and Immigration.

(See *the reports on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, VII of* 1922, *for the year* 1932, *and on the working of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, VI of* 1901, *as amended by Act VIII of* 1915 *for the year ending June* 30, 1933.)

Foreign emigration.

297. There was no emigration to countries overseas during the year. The number of emigrants who embarked from the colonies to return to India was 1,375, as against 1,356 in the previous year. There were fifteen deaths on the voyage, as against nine last year. Forty-two lepers returned from Fiji and nine from British Guiana, as against eighteen lepers from Trinidad last year.

Sixty-four emigrants belonging to these parts, who had been collected at Matiabruz, near Calcutta, on their return from the colonies, were, at the request of the Government of India, settled on the Bijaigarh Estate in the Mirzapur district, during the year 1933.

Inland emigration.

298. The total number of labourers recruited during the year for Assam tea-gardens was 1,085 as against 1,633 last year and 2,501 the year before. The decrease was due to the continued slump in the tea industry. There was one case of infringement of the Emigration Rules. No case of uncontrolled recruitment was reported.

The Assam Labour and Emigration Act has been replaced by the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, XXII of 1932, with effect from October 1, 1933. The new Act throws the whole of the United Provinces open to recruitment as a controlled emigration area.

Immigration.

299. No figures are available.

45. Government Printing and Stationery.

(See *the Report on the working of the Department of Printing and Stationery for the year* 1932-33.)

Government Press.

200. Receipts increased from Rs.4·39 lakhs last year to Rs.5·17 lakhs this year. Expenditure decreased from Rs.7·10 lakhs to Rs.6·20 lakhs.

The total number of books registered increased from 3,116 last year to 3,350 this year.

Stationery.

301. The Provincial Stationery Office, which was instituted in November 1931, began the operations of purchasing, stocking and distributing on April 1, 1932, confining its articles for the first year to Indian-made paper and stationery. The Central Stationery Office continued to supply imported articles.

The Provincial Stationery Office supplied 797 tons of country-made paper. The total value of stationery and rubber stamps issued during the year was Rs.4·43 lakhs (Rs.3·91 lakhs from the Provincial and Rs.·52 lakhs from the Central Stationery Office) as against Rs.5·54 lakhs last year. The average cost per head was Rs.7 as against Rs.9 last year and Rs.10 the year before.

46. Improvement Trusts.

Cawnpore.

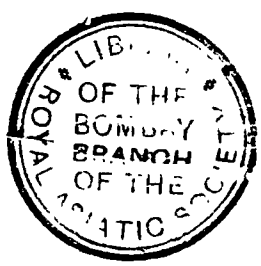
302. The income for the year increased by Rs.·60 lakhs to Rs.5·48 lakhs, while the net expenditure was Rs.4·70 lakhs. Rs.·83 lakhs was spent on engineering works in the Sisamau scheme, and good progress was made on the construction of workmen's quarters in the Factory Area scheme.

Lucknow.

303. The net income for the year was Rs.2·89 lakhs and expenditure Rs.2·58 lakhs. Two properties were acquired

during the year, leaving 60 pending with the Land Acquisition Officer. The work of preparation of new records of rights in the villages which were omitted from the original city settlement continued to make good progress. A series of serious embezzlements was however discovered towards the close of the year, and the investigation has already disclosed grave defects in its office and internal organization, the removal of which is likely to be a heavy and difficult task.

304. The income during the year amounted to Rs.2·58 lakhs against an expenditure of Rs.2·01 lakhs. The activities of the Trust are somewhat hampered by a tendency to local agitation against its schemes and by the fact that the intra-municipal *nazul* land, unlike that of Lucknow, is still in the charge of the municipal and cantonment boards. Allahabad.



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